"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, with easterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,388. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under attack.

Cash wheat, 96½; cash corn, 33⅝; cash cotton, 6⅝.

FOREIGN.—A plot to kill the Czar at the time of his recent visit to Warsaw by tunneling the Norvyy Sviat was discovered. It is announced that M. Jules Cambon, Governor General of Algeria, will succeed M. J. Patenotre as French Ambassador in Washington. Cashier Silfverberg of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has been arrested in Copenhagen on the charge of embezzling 44,000 crowns and falsifying his account. Russia's Commissioner to attend the Bering Sea Conference, M. Pierre Botkine, says he has not received any notification of the Marquis of Salisbury's objection to Russia and Japan being represented at the conference. The Mussulman notables in Crete have sent a petition for relief to the Ambassadors at Constantinople. Two colored families which left Savannah for Liberia in 1896 have arrived at Liverpool on their return to America. They say the colonists in Liberia are all suffering severely. —Page 7.

Page 1.

Five men were suffocated yesterday by "black damp," following a fire in a mine near Rendham, Penn.

Postmaster General Gary has apologized to National Committeeman Kerens of Missouri for remarks made by Mr. Gary reflecting upon the character of the Missourian. Mr. Gary had said that Kerens had indorsed a "lot of embezzlers for Missouri Post Offices."

Meetings were held in four churches along Amsterdam Avenue last night to protest against the building of four tracks on the avenue. A resolution was passed at all the meetings calling on the Railroad Commissioners to reopen the question with a view of securing two tracks only.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of New Jersey, voted upon yesterday, were defeated. Interest centred in the anti-gambling amendment, which is lost by 25,000 votes. The amendments restricting the powers of the Governor, and permitting women to vote at school elections went down with it.

The Republican City Convention met yesterday and nominated Benjamin F. Tracy for Mayor, Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller, and R. Ross Appleton for President of the Council. Seth Low received 49 votes for Mayor and Frederick A. Schroeder 2. The friends of Senator Platt were in full control. The platform reaffirms the St. Louis platform and condemns Tammany Hall. Gen. Tracy appeared before the convention and accepted the nomination.

Page 3.

Chairman Reynolds of the Citizens' Union last night denied published reports that Mr. Low intended to withdraw from the canvass. The Citizens' Union Executive Committee decided to put Aldermanic and Councilmanic tickets in the field.

Herman Ridder, a leader of the German-American Reform Union, said yesterday that unless Tammany put up a "first-class" city ticket the German-Americans would vote for Seth Low for Mayor, and there would be but one anti-Tammany ticket in the field.

A factional fight in the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, at Worcester, yesterday was won by the silver element, under the leadership of George Fred Williams, who afterward was nominated for Governor for the third time. The Chicago platform was indorsed.

The attitude of the German-American Democrats and the action of the United Democracy have apparently greatly disturbed some of the Tammany leaders, and many suggestions are made as to possible changes in the "slate" already made up. There was talk yesterday of nominating Sohmer for Register and of offering the Controllership to Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn.

Page 4.

Justus von Longerke of Orange, N. J., won the individual championship at the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's initial trap-shooting tournament at Passaic.

President McKinley and the members of his party drove from Adams, Mass., to Williams College yesterday. The President held a reception. He will leave Adams at 10 o'clock to-night.

The Westchester Horse Show opened on the Fair Grounds at White Plains yesterday with a large attendance and a liberal entry list. The agricultural exhibits at the fair are also of a high order.

Wallace J. Christian, who shot and killed Horace P. Pritchard of this city at the Sullivan County Club on Wednesday and afterward wounded Constable Thomas J. Manny, is still at large. Manny will die.

A trial was given John Wanamaker's automobile tricycle on the lower part of the Boulevard yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of people. The machine appeared to work satisfactorily.

Page 5.

According to Assistant Engineer Knight of Peary's ship, evidences of cannibalism were discovered in Lieut. Greely's camp at Cape Sabine by a landing party.

Miss Trase V. Mainz of Providence, R. I., has begun a suit against B. B. Lederer, a wealthy manufacturing jeweler, for $50,000 for breach of promise to marry.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Daily News says the statement that the German and Austrian Emperors have decided to intervene between the United States and Spain is utterly unfounded.

There was no material change yesterday in the yellow fever situation. Business in the infected districts is greatly depressed, and an effort will be made to-day to secure some modification of the strict quarantine regulations.

The first annual conference of the Mayors and Councilmen of the United States, Canada, and Mexico was called to order at Columbus, Ohio. Papers were read on municipal ownership of street-lighting and other plants.

Page 7.

The Prohibitionists held a convention in Union Square last night, and made nominations for various county, Borough of Manhattan offices.

Page 10.

The taking of expert evidence in behalf of the defendant was begun yesterday in the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago.

Page 12.

Three departments of the University of the City of New York will open to-day.

Edward Williams, colored, nineteen years old, shot and killed his wife, Virginia, twenty-two years old, in West Forty-eighth Street last night. Jealousy was the cause.

The Treasury Department has authorized its counsel in this city to admit as a fact that the Tariff act of 1897 was signed by the President at 4:06 o'clock P. M. on July 24.

The "torpedo director," a new device to add to the efficiency of torpedo warfare, has been attached to the torpedo outfits now on the ships and the torpedo boats in the United States Navy.

Mrs. Magdalena Vittel of 88 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was drowned at Fort Hamilton on Sunday. Her pet Skye terrier dog remained with her body in the rising tide, and was also drowned.

Many indictments found by the Grand Jury in 1893 and 1894 are missing from the office of the Clerk of the General Sessions Court. The District Attorney says some of them were undoubtedly stolen.

The members of the Park Ridge Brass Band attempted to serenade Mrs. Rich of Manor House, at Hillsdale, early yesterday morning, but Mrs. Rich took them for chicken thieves and threatened them with a shotgun.

The will of Ogden Goelet was filed for probate yesterday. It makes no public or charitable bequest. Except for two small legacies, the entire estate is left to the testator's widow and two minor children.

A circular issued by the Glucose Trust to dealers, practically threatening to cut them off if they handle outside products, has called out threats of retaliation. This caused a decline in the Glucose stocks yesterday.

The experts appointed to investigate Brooklyn's financial condition have not yet made a report. Register Powell says the Department of Arrears does not owe the financial department of the City of Brooklyn one dollar.

Burglars robbed the apartments of J. A. Thorne, at 12 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. The Thornes were in the country, and the burglary was discovered on Sunday by Mrs. Boulman, another tenant, who immediately went into hysterics.

The officers of several insurance companies gave evidence before the Grand Jury yesterday in the matter of alleged undervaluation of real estate for taxation purposes, the charges being made by the Central Labor Union. A remark made by the foreman of the jury indicates that a presentment is the most that can be expected.

The struggle between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Company was embittered yesterday by an injunction restraining the Mayor and Aldermen from taking further action in the matter of the King's Bridge franchise and an application for a mandamus compelling Commissioner Collis to grant a permit to tear up Amsterdam Avenue.

Col. Robert A. Ammon and Lawyers William A. Sweetser and William Woods were arrested on Monday night, charged by Sam Kellar, formerly connected with the E. S. Dean Company, with blackmail. Detectives say they saw money passed to Lawyer Woods. The accused men explain that the money was paid in settlement of claims growing out of the old bucket-shop business.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 5.
The United Service.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Baseball.—Page 4.

ATTEMPT TO BURN STOCKTON.

Incendiary Fires Started, It Is Said, to Avenge Robber Ford, Who Was Shot Dead.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 28.—An attempt was made early this morning to burn down the business portion of the city, several incendiary fires being started simultaneously. The Pioneer Art Gallery was destroyed.

A man was seen leaving the building on the roof shortly before the fire started. The Odd Fellows Building was also set on fire, and Levy & Brothers' (dry goods) building was started. Several other incendiary fires were started, but were checked before any damage was done.

The officers suppose the attempt was made by companions of Robber Ford, who was shot dead by the police several nights ago, after he had tried to kill a number of people. It is known that he had partners in this city who, the officers believe, are determined to avenge his death.

MR. GARY APOLOGIZES.

Withdraws a Charge He Made Against a Missouri National Committeeman Concerning Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—There was a stormy meeting at the Post Office Department yesterday afternoon between Postmaster General Gary and National Committeeman Kerens of Missouri.

Mr. Kerens called to demand a retraction or an apology. It had come to his ears that the Postmaster General had charged him with indorsing embezzlers for Postmasterships out in Missouri. About ten days ago Mr. Gary appointed Charles Hamilton Postmaster of Kirkville, Mo.

Kerens had a candidate for the place in the person of Thomas Heine. The President gave Kerens a letter requesting Gary to reconsider the case. When the letter was presented, Mr. Gary became angry and indulged in forcible language. He promised, however, to reopen the contest.

Later, Mr. Gary, while discussing the trouble he was meeting with in making appointments, is said to have remarked that Kerens had indorsed a "lot of embezzlers for Missouri Post Offices." This language was reported to Kerens yesterday, and he at once called upon Gary for an explanation. Gary said Kerens had indorsed an applicant for a Post Office at Butler, Mo., who had embezzled a sum of money amounting to about $3,000. Mr. Kerens denied that this was true, and the papers in the Butler Post Office case were sent for.

An examination showed that Kerens had not indorsed the objectionable applicant, but had recommended the man who received the appointment.

Mr. Gary having been convinced of his mistake promptly apologized and withdrew the charge which he had made against the National Committeeman from Missouri.

NO LIQUOR FOR PUMPTOWN, N. J.

Application for a License Withdrawn After an Interesting Dispute —The Town's Landmark Missing.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The application of James J. Smith of Pumptown, a hamlet near Metuchen, N. J., for a license to sell liquors at his "Wheelmen's Rest" failed to meet the approval of Judge Strong when presented this morning, and, at his suggestion, was withdrawn.

Pumptown has only recently come to be classed among the villages of Middlesex County, but its history nevertheless dates a good way back. At one time the chief landmark in the place was an old-fashioned pump which stood in the middle of the road and made the place an attractive point for thirsty travelers. Then a few years ago the road from Metuchen to Plainfield was macadamized, and the pump became a particular favorite with the cyclists.

Then James J. Smith built a wheelmen's rest in the centre of Pumptown and sold soft drinks. But although the place grew in popularity, there were a good many cyclists who asked for something stronger than these beverages, and the travelers frequently turned to the pump when they learned that Mr. Smith could not supply their wants.

Pumptown in time grew in proportions and became a respectable-sized village. But there were many of the inhabitants who thought that it would grow more if it had a tavern, and some even wanted to change the name, for they thought that the word Pumptown would frighten many away. It sounded too much like a temperance name.

The people in the village who voted the Prohibition ticket declared that the name should not be changed, and argued that there were taverns near by in Metuchen and Plainfield that should supply the wants of cyclists and other travelers.

The opposition finally decided that the pump itself was an impediment to the town's growth, and one night recently it disappeared very mysteriously. Then a petition was circulated to give Smith's Rest a saloon license. The necessary signatures were secured and the application was presented to-day. Smith, in anticipation of opposition, secured Lawyer Howard MacSherry to represent him. The courtroom was crowded with Pumptown people eager to see the outcome of the case.

Three reasons were advanced for granting the license: Because it is a public necessity; because it is an accommodation; because of the character of the applicant. The Court confined Mr. MacSherry to the necessity point alone. The lawyer spoke of the growth of the country near the rest, of the tastes of the travelers, and of the excellent location.

Louis Campbell, a relative of Ellis Campbell, who keeps a roadhouse on the road near Metuchen, wanted to offer reasons for not granting the license, but had no opportunity to be heard. The Court advised the applicant to withdraw the application. This was an easy way of letting him down, and he can apply again next year. Mr. MacSherry then withdraw the application. Now the wheelmen will have to take soft drinks alone as the pump is still missing.

GEN. NEAL DOW DYING.

The Veteran Prohibitionist Hopelessly Ill in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 28.—Gen. Neal Dow, the veteran Prohibitionist, is at the point of death at his home in this city.

For Mayor of Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 28.—The Democratic City Convention to-night nominated Jerome De Witt for Mayor of Binghamton. Mr. De Witt is a lawyer.

JERSEY AMENDMENTS LOST

Interest Centred in the Provision Against Gambling and Bookmaking.

OTHERS WENT DOWN WITH IT

Racing Men Helped Defeat the Proposed Restriction of the Governor's Powers and the Women's Desire to Vote at School Meetings.

TRENTON, Sept. 28.—Over confidence, coupled with neglect on the part of those favoring the adoption of the amendments to the State Constitution, resulted in the defeat of the three amendments voted upon in New Jersey to-day. Because those who did not favor the adoption of the amendments conducted their opposition quietly, those who wished to make it impossible to legalize gambling took it for granted that the voting would be one-sided, and many of them stayed away from the polls.

Interest centred in the anti-gambling amendment, and the race-track men worked vigorously to defeat it. Their efforts to get out the voters opposed to the amendment were carried on quietly, however, in order not to arouse the church people to activity. The latter were confident that the amendment would be adopted, and made no especial effort to poll a full vote. The result is that the anti-gambling proposition is buried under an adverse majority approximating 25,000, and the amendments restricting the powers of the Governor and permitting women to vote at school elections are carried down with it.

Text of the Amendments.

The proposed amendments were as follows:

Amend Paragraph 2 of Section 7 of Article IV. so as to read as follows:

"No lottery shall be authorized by the Legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall poolselling, bookmaking, or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice, or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty, or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished."

Add the following to Section 12 of Article V.:

"No person who shall have been nominated to the Senate by the Governor for any office of trust or profit under the Government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the Legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess."

Amend Section 1 to read as follows:

"Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a resident of this State one year and of the county in which he claims his vote five months next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now or hereafter may be elective by the people; and every female citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a resident of this State one year and of the county in which she claims her vote five months next before said meeting shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting held in any school district of this State, in which she may reside, for members of Boards of Education and all other school officers that now or hereafter may be elected at such meetings; provided, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person or persons convicted of crime, which now excludes him or her from being a witness, unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and provided, further, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside."

Some Big Majorities.

In some of the counties the voters spoke in favor of the amendments, but Hudson, Essex, and Passaic rolled up majorities against them that were impossible to overcome. Middlesex sprang a surprise by giving a majority against the amendments. This was counted as one of the counties sure to vote in their favor. Hudson County, including Jersey City, piled up a majority of almost 10,000 against them. Essex did her share to down them, with a majority of 7,200, and Passaic, in proportion to her vote, cast the large adverse majority of 3,000.

The rural section generally voted in favor of the amendments, and the cities against them. The full returns will not be obtainable until to-morrow evening, as the Election Inspectors have until that time to make their returns. Belated returns are counted upon to reduce somewhat the majority against the amendments, as most of the districts not heard from are in the country, but the figures will not be changed materially.

The Vote by Counties.

Following are the estimated majorities for and against the anti-gambling amendment by counties:

County.	For.	Against.
Atlantic	100	..
Bergen	300	..
Burlington	1,000	..
Camden	..	900
Cape May	400	..
Cumberland	3,100	..
Essex	..	7,200
Gloucester	1,100	..
Hudson	..	9,940
Hunterdon	1,500	..
Mercer	..	1,200
Middlesex	..	300
Monmouth	..	3,000
Morris	1,200	..
Ocean	300	..
Passaic	..	3,000
Salem	1,250	..
Somerset	..	..
Sussex	300	..
Union	..	2,800
Warren	450	..

TRAGEDY IN DETROIT.

Frank Faddelin, Sr., Kills His Son and Joseph Stadelmann, and Wounds His Wife.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Frank Fadellin, Sr., a trunkmaker living at 1345 Medbury Avenue, to-night killed his son, Frank Fadellin, shot his wife in the right shoulder, and killed Joseph Stadelmann, a contractor who lived across the street. It appears that some three months ago Fadellin refused longer to support the family.

This led to serious difficulties and ended in his being forced by his wife to leave. To-night Fadellin came to the back door of his wife's residence and rapped for admission. Joseph Aour, Mrs. Fadellin's brother, went to the door, but on learning who was outside refused to open it. Fadellin pleaded with his wife to admit him, but she steadily refused, telling him to come in the day time. Then Fadellin fired four shots in rapid succession through the kitchen window.

Frank, junior, fell to the floor dead with a bullet in his breast, and Mrs. Fadellin received a wound in her shoulder. Hearing the reports of Fadellin's revolver, Joseph Stadelmann rushed across the street. As near as can be ascertained Stadelmann must have entered Fadellin's yard before the shot that killed him was fired. He was shot in the heart, but staggered fifteen or twenty feet before falling.

Mrs. Fadellin is not dangerously injured. She has nine children, and Stadelmann's wife is left with six children.

FIVE MINERS SUFFOCATED.

Overcome by "Black Damp," Following a Fire in a Mine Near Rendham, Penn.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 28.—Five men this afternoon met a horrible death from "black damp," the after accumulation of a fire, in the Jermyn No. 1 mine near Rendham, which had been burning since last Tuesday. The dead are Isaac Watkins, fire boss; William Tompkins, Joseph Smith, John Gallagher, and William Franklin, company men.

The bodies of all but Watkins were discovered at 5:30 o'clock by a man who went down into the mine with supplies to combat the fire. At midnight the body of Watkins had not been found.

The men who lost their lives represented one "shift." They went on duty at 3 o'clock, and nobody knew of their death until the discovery of the lifeless bodies. Not a man in the party survived to tell the story.

In the case of each body the head pointed toward the shaft, indicating that they had groped and struggled toward the shaft and fresh air, while suffocation was overcoming them.

SUICIDE IN PALO ALTO, PENN.

READING, Penn., Sept. 28.—Hattie Swayze, aged twenty-two, was found dead in her bed, with her throat cut, at Palo Alto, Schuylkill County, Penn., this morning. It was a case of suicide. The girl had been disappointed in love.

Under the blood soiled pillow was an envelope with a message to "Frank." She wrote that she deplored the fact that her love was not returned and wished it understood that no one was to blame for the deed but herself. She also wrote a message to her father, saying she was tired of living.

RACE TROUBLE IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 28.—Reports from Apalachicola say there was a serious riot there yesterday. A white engineer on the steamer R. D. Owens sent a negro boy to a shoemaker for his shoes. The shoemaker told the boy he could not get the shoes without the money. When the boy delivered the message the engineer attacked him with a knife, cutting his throat. The boy died within a few minutes.

Negroes gathered in large numbers and attempted to lynch the engineer. The Frank'in County Guards were ordered out, and with the assistance of citizens, restored order.

CHEAPER FARES IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The two street railway companies of this city last night submitted a secret proposition to a City Council committee looking to a reduction of fare. Cash fare is now 5 cents, with eleven tickets for 50 cents.

The proposition submitted by the companies, the details of which were learned today, is to sell six tickets for a quarter, give universal transfers, and pay a percentage of their gross receipts, which is not specified, into the city treasury. In return, the companies ask for extensions of franchises for twenty-five years from the date of renewal, which would extend existing franchises from nine to fourteen years.

The proposition was the result of a spirited fight for lower fares, as was made pending the passage of an ordinance reducing fares to 4 cents on one line as a test of the city's rights.

MASTER BREWERS AT DETROIT.

Dr. Max Schwarz of New York Reads a Paper on Pure Beer.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Subjects appertaining to the advancement of the science and business of beermaking were discussed at to-day's session of the Master Brewers' National Association, the speaking being wholly in German.

Dr. Max Schwarz of New York, editor of the American Brewer, read a paper on "Pure Beer and the Character of the American Beverage." He insisted that the law proposed in many States to establish standards of purity of beer and forbidding brewing of adulterated lager is based merely on political rather than pure motives.

The convention will select a board of eight directors who will elect the officers. The re-election of the present officers is probable. Cleveland is the most promising place for the next convention.

The following Directors were elected for two years: Jacob Maurer, Brooklyn; Nic Keller, Toledo; J. Goeller, Baltimore; Charles Epplem, Omaha; Carl Storz, Cincinnati; Otto Ritter, St. Louis; A. Lieber, Boston, and O. Kulewatz, Detroit.

The full Board of Directors chose a Finance Committee, with August Hummul of Chicago, Chairman, and an Arbitration Committee, of which Jacob Hepp of New York is Chairman. The election of officers will take place next year.

To-night the brewers and their ladies, to the number of 400, enjoyed a banquet in the Hotel Cadillac.

MARTIN KINNEMAN ARRESTED.

Captured as a "Green Goods" Man by a Cleveland Saloon Keeper.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Martin Kinneman, an alleged "green goods" man, is in the Tombs. The charge pending against him is that of being a suspicious person. Kinneman was turned over to the police by Charles Weber, a saloon keeper. It is alleged that Kinneman attempted to work off a quantity of "green goods" on the saloon keeper.

Last June, according to Weber's story, a well-dressed man called on him and exhibited a sheet of ten-dollar bills. They were new and crisp and had never been cut. They were signed by M. A. Hanna, as President of a National bank. The stranger told Weber that the money was counterfeit. The man left the saloon without making any proposition, but a few days afterward Weber received a letter from Washington, D. C. The letter was of the typical green-goods kind. It proposed that Weber should purchase green-goods. The writer said he would call on Weber on Aug. 27.

Last week Weber received a similar letter. Monday night Kinneman entered Weber's saloon. He was not the man who had previously called on the saloon keeper. Kinneman asked the saloon keeper if he was the Weber who had received certain letters from Washington. Kinneman, the saloon keeper alleges, offered to sell him $8,000 worth of counterfeit bills for $1,000. Weber said he could only raise $500, and he could not get that before morning. As Kinneman started to leave, Weber thrust a revolver in the alleged "green goods" man's face and ordered him to throw up his hands. Then the police arrived and Kinneman was arrested. Kinneman was arrested in Akron last Winter. "Green goods" papers were found in his pockets.

The New St. Lawrence Bridge.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Seventy-four carloads of structural steel for the new bridge which will span the St. Lawrence River between Hogansburg, N. Y., and Cornwall, Ontario, for the Ottawa and New York Railroad Company, have arrived here. The steel will be transferred down the rapids in barges to the bridge site. The bridge will be about half a mile long, and must be ready for train service by November.

Two Deaths at the Elmira Fair.

ELMIRA, Sept. 28.—Henry W. Meeker, a railroad man, was killed at the Inter-State Fair to-day by the falling of a timber from the top of the grand stand.

David P. Bunnell, a veteran, fell dead as he was dismounting from his bicycle at the entrance to the fair grounds.

Aged Woman Robbed.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Almira Fowle, seventy years old, while on her way to this town from Milton this evening, was robbed of $10 by two men on a lonely part of Randolph Avenue.

OPPOSED TO FOUR TRACKS

Residents of Amsterdam Avenue Protest Against the Action of the Railroads.

SERIOUS DANGER THREATENED

A Resolution Passed Calling on the Railroad Commissioners to Reopen the Question with a View of Securing Two Tracks Only.

"Who Owns Amsterdam Avenue—the People or the Railroads?" was a question answered in favor of the people in four churches along the avenue last night. "It is speak now or forever afterward hold your peace," appeared on the circular summoning the citizens to the various meetings. The agitation is over the fact that both the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Third Avenue Railroad Company intend to lay a set of tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, over which both lines will run underground trolleys.

The meetings were held in the Park Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-sixth Street; the Riverside Baptist Church, at Ninety-second Street; St. Michael's Church, at Ninety-ninth Street, and the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street, and all were largely attended. All along the avenue gleamed red lights, showing that the Metropolitan Company has already proceeded far with the work in hand.

The Resolutions.

The following resolution was introduced at all the meetings and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we regard with grave apprehension the prospect of two lines of rapidly running cars, propelled by electricity and occupying four tracks, and more than one-half of the entire width of the roadway of Amsterdam Avenue. That such use of the avenue will be fraught with great peril to the life and limb of persons having occasion to cross that avenue, especially in view of the number of aged and infirm persons, inmates of the several institutions upon the avenue, and the thousands of children attending the public schools located thereon.

Resolved, That we believe the City Government should and does possess the power to regulate the use of the public streets, so as to limit the space which shall be occupied by the railroad tracks, and we request the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works, and the Board of Health, by virtue of its duty and power to safeguard the lives of the citizens, to assert this right to the uttermost in the defense of the rights and comforts of the people.

Resolved, That we call upon the State Railroad Commissioners to reopen the entire question of change of motive power on Amsterdam Avenue with a view of securing two tracks only on that thoroughfare, and that, pending the final decision of the case, all permission for change of motive power or to further tear up, disturb, or obstruct the streets should be withdrawn.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. Francis presided at the meeting in the Park Presbyterian Church. Dr. Newcomb, physician to the Home for Blind at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, spoke of how dangerous the four-tracked avenue would be to the inmates of the Home who are compelled to take their exercise walks in the streets.

Dr. August Ullmann, Principal of Trinity School, Ninety-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and E. H. Boyer, Principal of the Seventy-seventh Street School, spoke on the danger that would result to school children, and addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church; Royal S. Crane, Dr. A. L. Root, and Hiland Flower.

A Way Out of the Difficulty.

John McDonald, who represented the West End Association as counsel before the Railroad Commissioners, made the principal address at the meeting in the Riverside Baptist Church. He said the Commissioners claimed they had not the right to rescind a power granted by them and to break a contract with either road, but the lawyer said he had looked over a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it is held that a Railroad Commission has not the power to bind the Legislature, the State, or the people by its acts. This, Mr. McDonald thought, might show a way out of the matter and it would be vigorously pushed. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, George H. Baker of Columbia University, and Henry F. Miller.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector, presided at the meeting in St. Michael's Church, where the speakers were John C. Coleman, Principal Gaddis of the One Hundred and Fourth Street School, and ex-Judge Russell.

The meeting in the West End Presbyterian Church was presided over by the rector, the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, and addresses were made by Senator Ford, the Rev. P. M. Watters of Grace Methodist Church, Prof. Francis M. Burdick of Columbia University, the Rev. Nicholas Reinhardt of the Church of the Ascension, James M. Gifford, and the Rev. Richard Hartley of Hope Baptist Church.

LEHIGH'S HEAVIEST BOY DEAD.

Samuel Lewis, Weighing 315 Pounds, Killed by a Fall.

READING, Penn., Sept. 28.—A slight fall killed Samuel Lewis of Slatedale, Penn., Lehigh County's heaviest boy. He was riding on a wagon loaded with machinery when a lurching motion threw him off. He fell only four feet, but was badly injured internally, and died to-day. He was twenty years old, and weighed 315 pounds.

SECRETARY GAGE IN CHICAGO.

Purposes to Return to His Work in Washington Oct. 10.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Secretary and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage arrived in Chicago to-day from their Western trip, and went to their home in North State Street.

The Secretary declined to be interviewed on the condition of the West, saying he believed he had talked enough already.

Mr. and Mrs. Gage will remain in the city until Oct. 9, when the Secretary will deliver the dedicatory address for the Peoria Branch of the University of Chicago at Peoria. He will return to Washington the following day.

LIVE FROG IN HIS STOMACH.

Case of Albert Vansant, Who Was Said to be a Consumptive.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 28.—"Frogs in his stomach instead of consumption" is what has just been discovered as the ailment of Albert Vansant, a young man of this city. Within two years numerous physicians have diagnosed his case as pulmonary trouble, and two weeks ago he began the use of inhalants, instead of drugs. Yesterday he was taken very ill with cramps, and peculiar pains in his stomach, and soon he expelled a live frog four inches in length from his throat. The creature hopped about as if glad to be released from its confinement, and is now in the possession of the physician, who is diagnosing the case for more frogs.

The young man seems better to-day than for a year past. It is supposed that the animal was swallowed about two years ago while the young man was drinking from a small stream of water. He was violently ill for a few days at that time. The case is being watched with great interest.

Through Car Service to Atlantic City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that, commencing Oct. 1, the through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City will be run on train leaving West 23d Street Station at 12:55 P. M., and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 1:00 P. M., reaching Atlantic City at 5:20 P. M., instead of leaving and arriving at 23d Street, New York, at 1:25 and 12:50 P. M., respectively, as hitherto. Returning, the car will leave Atlantic City 7:40 A. M., and arrive at New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 11:43 A. M., and West 23d Street, 12:11 P. M. The through Combined Coach will be withdrawn from service in each direction.—Adv.

DEMAND ALDRIDGE'S REMOVAL.

Canalboat Men Want a New Superintendent of Public Works.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—A meeting of canalboat men was held in the Associated Boat Owners' rooms to-day.

The meeting was called to protest against the slow progress made in the Erie Canal improvements. Speakers said that on some sections of the canal the work was being wretchedly done. The following resolution was unanimously passed and ordered forwarded to Gov. Black:

"Resolved, That we request Gov. Black to remove the Hon. George W. Aldridge and appoint a more competent man for Superintendent of Public Works."

UNIQUE ACCIDENT IN PITTSBURG

Horseless Carriage Goes Over an Embankment—One Person Injured.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—While Detective P. J. Fitzgerald, with his wife, Mrs. William McCarthy and her sister, Miss Newell, and four children were to-day sitting in a horseless carriage operated with steam power, it ran away with them. It plunged over an embankment near the Beechwood Boulevard, and fell thirty feet. With the exception of Mrs. McCarthy, the occupants were thrown out. They alighted on soft earth, and were not seriously injured.

A steam cylinder of the carriage had exploded. Mrs. McCarthy was struck by a piece of iron and, it is thought, fatally injured.

MASTODON DUG UP IN INDIANA.

Skeleton Found Near Corunna in a Good State of Preservation.

CORUNNA, Ind., Sept. 28.—Mr. Spindler, living five miles northeast of here, has exhumed the skeleton of a mastodon in a good state of preservation. The entire skeleton is there and could be articulated. The femur measures 4 feet, its condyle 8 inches in diameter; the lower jaw, from symphisis to angle, 3 feet, and is over 2 feet wide at this place. One tusk measures 7 feet 8 inches, the other being broken, and the longest rib measures nearly 6 feet.

The lower paw contained six teeth. The first or two front ones are of three sections, whereas the rest only have two. The skeleton was found six or seven feet below the surface.

FAST CUNARDERS FOR BOSTON.

Sir William Forwood, a Director of the Line, Has a Plan to Suggest.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Sir William Forwood of Liverpool, Director of the Cunard Steamship Company and Chairman of the Overhead Railway Company of Liverpool, has been a guest at Hotel Touraine for the last two days. On leaving here this morning for Chicago Sir William said that when he returns to England he will suggest to the Cunard Directors that faster ships be put on the Boston line.

"If," he said, "the company and Directors think favorably of my recommendation, it may be that some of the steamers which have up to within a few years been on the regular passenger service between Liverpool and New York, I mean before the advent of the Campania and Lucania, may be sent over here to Boston and a regular passenger service established between the ports taking only six days or thereabout."

JAIL BROKEN IN NEW JERSEY.

Two Highwaymen Saw Their Way Out in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Two prisoners escaped from the Middlesex County Jail to-night. About 9 o'clock a man rushed into the Sheriff's office and announced that he had just seen two men leap from the prison wall into Patterson Street.

Jailer Messler and Sheriff Litterest rushed into the prison. One of the bars from the window of Cell No. 16, on the upper tier, had been sawed away. To reach the window, which was twelve feet from the floor, the prisoners had wrenched the frame loose and used it to stand on. Then five of the jail blankets were fastened together, and down these the men climbed to the yard. A ladder in the yard enabled them to reach the second story of a shed adjoining the cook house. From there they made their way to the roof, and as the roof slanted down to the wall, they had but fifteen feet to drop to the sidewalk. It is supposed there were others in the plan who intended to follow.

The men who escaped were Charles Aspinwall and Samuel Scudder. Aspinwall was arrested in connection with a highway robbery and shooting. Scudder was the leader of the gang which halted Howard Dunham and Jacob Zeigler at Stelton a month ago. It is the third escape from the jail in as many years.

LEROI GOLD MINE TO BE SOLD.

The Owners Are to Accept $5,000,000 from an English Syndicate.

SPOKANE, Washington, Sept. 28.—The sale of the big Leroi Gold Mine, at Rossland, is said to be an assured fact at last. An offer has been made of $5,000,000 by an English syndicate, and it will be accepted by the owners of the property.

Col. Peyton and Senator George Turner, the two heaviest stockholders in the mine, will leave to-morrow for England to consummate the deal. The mine has paid over $600,000 in its brief career. It was discovered in 1892, and began paying dividends in October, 1894. The past three months it has paid $50,000 per month, and will increase this rate as soon as its own smelter is in operation. It has cash on hand now for three or more dividends. It cost the present owners practically nothing, and the greater part of its stock was originally traded for an old horse.

Possible complications with the Dominion Government over the export of ores to its smelter, located at Northport, on the American side of the line, have doubtless had something to do with the willingness of the owners to sell.

The company had never given an option on the mine, and the price obtained is the result of an examination made by several English experts, who fixed the valuation at the figures named.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary in the East Gulf. The depression has remained nearly stationary in Alberta. The high-pressure area has moved from Ontario to Pennsylvania, diminishing in magnitude. The pressure continues high off the Middle Pacific coast. Showers have occurred in Florida and in the middle and northern plateaus.

The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic States and in the plateau region, has risen in the lake regions, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in Florida, on the South Atlantic coast, and in North Dakota, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	65	45	47
6 A. M.	64	44	46
9 A. M.	65	46	52
12 M.	67	54	58
4 P. M.	69	62	64
6 P. M.	68	61	61
9 P. M.	63	55	58
12 P. M.	61	52	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55¼
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1896	65

that he had to do, more than any other man, with fashioning the bond of union between them makes it natural and commendable that he should be called to lead us now.

Municipal Partisanship.

"Must we speak in apologetic cadence that this man is a stalwart Republican? Not to the student of contemporary history, for he knows that in Nation, State, and city for a generation past the Republican Party has been the party of accomplishment, wisdom, and reform. Personal liberty and National honesty our party has stood for at Washington; advanced and generally wise legislation at Albany, and the best municipal government ever known upon this continent. Why, then, can it not be trusted to name a man for Mayor of the Greater City? Do I hear some one say, 'Because we believe in non-partisanship in local affairs'? So do we, in believing that no partisan considerations must be permitted to interfere with the impartial administration of public duties. So do we, in believing that honesty and ability are the first requisites in a nominee for office. But when we present a name which is the very synonym of honesty and ability, a name which stands as the highest example of accomplishment in a wide scope of public affairs, then, we say, the fact that he is a tried and consistent member of the party which stood for the St. Louis platform of financial honor and social order is a fact to his advantage as a candidate.

"I nominate a man who, besides standing for the best things which his party has stood for, has an individual record almost unequaled. To read from his biography is to read the history of his environment."

Here the District Attorney gave a brief sketch of Gen. Tracy's public career. Continuing, he said:

"Of what other can it be said, as indisputably as of this man, 'Here is the logical candidate, the best candidate for the approaching Mayoralty'? Is not here the ideal union candidate? His transcendent merit claims not only your vote and the votes of those whom you represent, but the vote of every practical seeker after good government.

Suggestion that Low Withdraw.

"It is interesting to remember that years ago this man and Mr. Low were nominated for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn, and that, seeing the forces of good government thus hopelessly divided, this man, in a spirit of self-effacement and patriotism, withdrew from the field in favor of Mr. Low. Has not the hour arrived when Mr. Low, with similar patriotism and with nobler honor than could come from any other course, can say, 'What you did for me and for good government, I shall do for good government and you'?

"I have the honor to nominate as an upright statesman, a successful administrator, a man and citizen of the highest type and the completest experience, Benjamin F. Tracy."

Worth's Plea for Low.

Before the cheering that greeted the formal nomination of Gen. Tracy was fairly silenced, Mr. Worth was on his feet. The Chairman recognized him, and he began to speak from his place on the floor. The crowd guyed him at first, but he took it good-humoredly. They shouted, "You're a fake, Jake!" "Get off the earth!" &c., but he only smiled. "Get off nothing," he said, obeying the motion of the Chairman to come on the stage. "I have something to say, and I want to say it."

When Mr. Woodruff reached down to help him to the platform, a great shout went up from all over the crowded house, the people recognizing that it was some time since the two Brooklynites had touched hands before. Mr. Worth then said:

"I am in something of a dilemma in presenting the name of the candidate for whom I shall vote in this convention. It was intended that he should be nominated by someone else, but this convention has decided that this delegate shall represent only one half of himself. [laughter.]

"I have listened with a great deal of attention and interest to the gentleman who preceded me. He has said a good many things with which I agree. I remember well a convention held in Brooklyn sixteen years ago in which Seth Low was nominated for Mayor of that city. He was recommended by an independent body of citizens over which presided the lamented Henry Ward Beecher. The Republicans nominated a gentleman who will be nominated by these delegates a few days after his nomination he withdrew and recommended the nomination of Seth Low. I was one of the committee appointed to wait upon the Citizens' Committee presided over by Mr. Beecher informing them of the nomination of the Republican Party, and well do I remember the language then used by the gentleman who will be nominated here to-night. He said: 'I have made many sacrifices for the Republican Party, and can afford to make another at this time.' He said he had formed the first Republican platform in this State. And Mr. Beecher said, 'And I planted the acorn from which grew the oak from which that platform was made.' His nomination resulted in his election.

"I stood on my dignity then, as you stand now. I was opposed to the nomination, and because of my opposition I was relegated to the rear, and stayed there for four long years. [Laughter.]

"He was elected. Every other candidate in the Republican ticket in Kings County was elected. He was a good enough Republican during the two years he served that city as Chief Magistrate to be renominated, and a good enough independent to be re-elected.

Non-Partisan Voters.

"Let us look at this matter from a philosophical point of view. [Laughter.] Let us look at it from a business point of view, if you please. [A voice, "That is better."] You must bear in mind that not one-half of the people who vote the Republican ticket are members of the Republican organization, and not one-half of those who vote the Democratic ticket are members of the Tammany organization. If you and Tammany unite against the independents in both parties they will wipe you from the face of the earth. [Applause.]

"There is no one who has a higher regard for the gentleman you will nominate. He has stood by the Republican Party in adversity and success. I have been actively connected with the Republican organization for thirty-five years. I have sat with him many times in convention. I wish to say here that if Mr. Low is not nominated I believe it will be a sad disappointment to a majority of the intelligent people of Greater New York. [Laughter and hisses.] You have many other officers to elect. You must elect a majority of the next Legislature. You cannot afford to suffer defeat under existing circumstances. You should not insult every intelligent person who desires Republican success. If the Citizens' Union has made a mistake, you should not insult it because of that error. [Cries of "Sit down," "Enough."]

"I have as much regard for the Republican Party as you have. There is no man in this convention that would go further to serve the party, and procure the election of Republicans than myself. I know the Republican Party has been equal to every emergency. But time and time again its success has depended on the independent vote.

"I believe that it will be a disappointment to many thousands whose interests are identified with Greater New York, and who desire the success of Republicanism, if you do not give some recognition to the independent voters of this city." [Applause.]

Mr. Worth here started to leave the platform without having nominated Mr. Low. He had gone to the end from which steps lead to the orchestra floor, when the audience began shouting to him. "Nominate! nominate!" "How about Low?" and "You've forgotten something, old man!" Mr. Worth paused, walked a few steps toward the Chairman, and said:

"As a mere matter of form, I present for your consideration the name of the Hon. Seth Low." [Applause.]

Confusion and Billingsgate.

Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward of Brooklyn seconded the nomination of Mr. Low. It would be more proper to say that Mr. Ward endeavored to second the nomination, for he was hooted and jeered at on all sides.

Mr. Quigg, disgusted at the action of some of the delegates and incensed at the crowd, made an ineffectual plea for order, and ex-Senator Owens, a Brooklyn member of the regular organization, was moved to remark that never before had he seen gag-law applied at a Republican convention. Not only was the animus of a part of the crowd directed against Mr. Ward, but also against almost any man who announced himself for Low.

Mr. Worth did not escape; but the old veteran, accustomed to such attacks, losing some of his dignity, hurled defiance at the unregenerate howlers in the galleries, and several times succeeded in silencing them. But with Mr. Ward the case was different. He is a young man, and although at home before an audience, became last night plainly disconcerted.

No sooner had Worth taken his seat than the young Assistant District Attorney was on his feet in the aisle.

"Mr. Chairman," he began, "I rise—"

"Don't!" howled a voice. "Platform, platform!" yelled several. When he had gained the speaker's desk, after telling the crowd he would stay all night if necessary, he was plainly ill at ease.

"Mr. Chairman," he continued, "I recognize as a Republican that the candidate whose nomination I am about to second—"

He was interrupted by a succession of howls. "Go to school!" came from the gallery, amidst shouts of laughter.

"I am about to second," angrily repeated Mr. Ward, "a man who I see is not the popular choice of this audience, but—"

"You bet he ain't."

"But, I say, he is the choice of the people."

Mr. Ward got no further for several minutes. He sat down next to the Chairman, who vainly pounded for order. Meantime Mr. Ward nervously pulled his mustache.

Here Mr. Quigg took a hand, and upon his rising from his seat the auditorium became almost absolutely quiet. "You are here as our guests," he said to the galleries. "We must have order or we cannot go on."

Eulogy Under Difficulties.

"We present to you a candidate," continued Mr. Ward, "who because of his philanthropy and earnestness must appeal to all thinking men as the most available candidate who could be nominated."

At this point there was great disorder. There was an evident purpose on the part of the crowd to shut off any further reference to Mr. Low. Ex-Senator Owens of Brooklyn, one of the Woodruff faction in Brooklyn, appealed for order. "I never knew a Republican convention before," he shouted, "where gag law prevailed. I move that Mr. Ward be heard."

Mr. Ward then referred to Mr. Low as a man who "thinks of himself and works for himself." He was greeted with shouts of laughter, the audience recognizing that the speaker had not said just what he meant to say. "He works for himself," continued the speaker, fairly howling, "in so far as he best subserves the interests of his fellow-citizens. His public record in Brooklyn, as twice its Mayor, bears me out."

Mr. Ward went on to speak of Mr. Low's grasp of public affairs and the esteem in which he was held, but there was no respite from the howls and cat calls. Further on in this speech he said:

"Henry Ward Beecher, as I am now, was hooted in Birmingham for—" He got no further, a roar of laughter greeting the statement.

"Go on, Henry," came from out the confusion. Even the serene countenance of Platt up in his private box relaxed at the sally. "Henry Ward Beecher," continued the speaker, reddening, "was hooted as I am because he advocated the principles for which the people were contending, and the people prevailed as they will here.

"Low won't be in it," again interrupted a strident voice from an alternate in the rear.

"Go home, Ward," came from the uppermost gallery; "we're tired."

"Go back to Brooklyn and learn to speak," shouted another.

Mr. Ward closed by seconding Seth Low's nomination for Mayor. But the mob in the upper tiers would not let him alone. It hooted him up the aisle and back to his seat.

Mr. Tracy Nominated.

As soon as Mr. Ward had said all he was allowed to say half a dozen men jumped to their feet to second the nomination of Gen. Tracy, but Congressman Hurley of Brooklyn was recognized, although Mr. Quigg was on the floor at the time.

Mr. Hurley said: "I desire to second the nomination of a gentleman who for twenty years lived among us, and was there a leading Republican and a foremost citizen—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy."

On motion of Mr. Quigg the nominations were declared closed, and the vote was taken. Several of the Brooklyn delegates in announcing their votes said that they had been instructed by their constituents to vote for Low. The Secretary announced the final vote as 297 for Tracy, 49 for Low, and 2 for Schroeder.

Buttling Moves to Make It Unanimous

As soon as the vote was announced Sheriff Buttling was on his feet. The Chairman recognized him, and he spoke from the floor, declining to mount the platform.

"I move to make the nomination unanimous," he said, "and I want to say, in behalf of some of the forty-nine who have voted for Mr. Low, that we will be found at the polls working for the election of Benjamin F. Tracy. I don't believe that any of those who have been with us tonight have ever been charged with disloyalty to the Republican Party in the State of New York. We were justified in doing what we believed to be for the best interests of the local organization, because under the leadership of Jacob Worth it had brought victory out of defeat.

"Many of the forty-nine who voted for Mr. Low here to-night are tickled to death to know that they've got their clothes left. Hurrah! we have always been doing something in the interests of the public and not of the party, and as we understand that the candidate is going to stick—"

At this point Mr. Buttling was interrupted by Mr. Quigg, who said that the gentleman could not make the motion with any conditions, and added impressively:

Tracy May Be Withdrawn.

"I say to him now that, if it shall appear to the judgment of the Republican Party and its duly constituted authorities, in the interest of a successful campaign and the candidates of this convention, any of them shall withdraw, we shall not hesitate to advise them to do so. The gentleman from Brooklyn shall make his motion to make this nomination unanimous on his own responsibility as a Republican, or he won't make it."

Mr. Buttling—"Is the candidate going to stick?"

Harry Hanbury of the Eighth district of Brooklyn, who sat diagonally opposite him replied, "Of course he is."

"I did not ask you," said Buttling. "I asked that of a man whose word I can trust."

This slap at Hanbury, whose defection from the Worth columns gave the majority of the County Committee to the Willis-Atterbury faction, provoked a storm of laughter. When it had subsided, Buttling said:

"Why, certainly! I want to vote for the winner on election day, and I move to make the nomination unanimous." [Applause.]

GEN. TRACY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Bespeaks the Right to Take His Own Course for the Promotion of Harmony.

By the time the nomination for President of the Council had been made the committee appointed to present Gen. Tracy to the convention hall had found him and escorted him to the platform. He shook hands with Mr. Woodruff and sat down until the cheering was silenced, and then stood while Mr. Woodruff said:

"Gen. Tracy needs no introduction to this convention, I am sure, and after next election the people will need none to him. They will always find him ready to meet them."

Gen. Tracy's Acceptance.

Gen. Tracy read from manuscript as follows:

"Great as is the honor of your nomination, inspiring as would be the expression of public confidence which should call me at this time to the chief office of the government of this great metropolis, I shall not conceal from you the fact that it is not without great reluctance that I have consented to become your candidate. I have reached a time in life when the promptings of ambition have largely lost their power to move me, and the strifes and contentions incident to public service have become distasteful.

"Two considerations have induced me after most anxious thought to accept the nomination which you have tendered me. First, the gravity of the crisis which now confronts the people of this great city, and, second, the fact that so many Republicans and other friends of good government, in whose judgment I have confidence, have urged me to accept your nomination in the hope that in the present state of division and disunion I can contribute somewhat to bring into harmonious action and to unite under one banner all the opponents of Tammany Hall.

"The gravity of the crisis is apparent to all thinking men, whether it be viewed from a National or from a local standpoint. The spectre of Bryanism will not down, and what has been well called the 'campaign of disturbance and devastation' is still going on. In the Providence of God, the Republican Party for more than forty years has been the great bulwark of National honor and prosperity, and its mission is not ended. In this effort, as in the past, it should be the effort of all Republicans to make it the instrument of the people to secure good government in the city as well as in the State and in the Nation. Any attempt to disintegrate, weaken, or destroy that organization in this great commercial metropolis, however well intended, is, I must be permitted to believe, a grievous mistake, fraught with calamity and disaster.

Task of the First Mayor.

"We are about to enter upon a new era in municipal government. The union under one central authority of all the separate communities that are henceforth to constitute the new city is the greatest experiment in municipal administration that has ever been attempted. The situation has vast possibilities both for good and for evil, possibilities which stretch far into the future and which may affect the well-being and happiness of generations to come. Upon the first Mayor of the Greater New York will devolve the duties of the Chief Executive of the second largest city in the world. In dignity and importance the position is second only to that of President of the United States. It is impossible to exaggerate the magnitude and difficulty of the problems which he will be compelled to meet and solve in setting in motion the machinery of the new government. Within the next four years the lines upon which the greater city is to grow and develop must be laid down and established. New exigencies will call for new methods in administration. Adequate provision should be made for the education of our children, for the development of our systems of docks and parks, and especially for small parks intended as breathing places in the congested parts of the city, and for other public objects designed to preserve the health and to promote the happiness and well-being of the people. For these purposes the expenditures will necessarily be large, but those expenditures will be cheerfully borne provided the people are satisfied that the city will get a dollar's worth for every dollar expended.

Independent Judgment Needed.

"It is of the first importance that the position of Chief Executive of the city should be filled by a man of independent judgment, large experience in public affairs, and possessed of that force of character which will enable him to lift the administration of the city to the highest possible plane of efficiency, intelligence, and integrity, and to keep it there. It is not enough that he should be negatively honest; he must be affirmatively and aggressively honest. He must see to it that the public money is not wasted and that the present high credit of the city is not impaired. To what extent I possess the qualifications indispensable to this great office is a question which must be submitted to the judgment and decision of my fellow-citizens. In reaching a conclusion upon that subject, I am conscious that they will be guided more by the record which I have already made in public life than by any promises or assurances that I can give them now. That record began more than forty years ago, and covers twenty-three years of active public service. By that record my fitness for this great office must be determined.

No Pledges Given.

"I have been asked for no pledges and I have given none. If elected, I shall enter upon the high office for which you have nominated me free from any and all obligations except that which I shall owe to all the people of the city to discharge its many duties to the best of my ability. That obligation, with God's blessing, I shall faithfully and fearlessly perform.

"But the great duty of the hour is union and harmony among the friends of good government. It is obvious that the struggle upon which we are about to enter will be a severe one, and that the result may be determined by the action of a small number of votes. If two candidates remain in the field and divide the votes that should be united, the chances of success will obviously be greatly diminished. Whether my candidacy supplies the force necessary to bring together all the advocates of good government, I do not know. In the presence of this great duty all personal ambition and private interests sink into insignificance. There is no sacrifice of personal pride or ambition too great for a patriotic citizen to make in order to accomplish the object which the friends of good government have so nearly at heart. This is not a question of any one candidate against all possible candidates. In this great community it is given to no man to be the only one among half a million voters who can deserve and command the support of those who are honestly striving for the common good.

A Door Ajar for Reconsideration.

"If it shall hereafter appear to your representatives that instead of promoting harmony and success my candidacy stands in their way, I should wish to have your permission to adopt that course which in my judgment and in the judgment of your representatives shall seem to be the course of duty and of honor. Nothing could be more hateful to me than the thought that I had perversely stood in the way of that complete union of all possible elements of opposition to Tammany Hall, which provides the best assurance of success. The Republican Party in this city is honored by reasonable men to-day, because of the fact that the responsibility does not rest upon it for the division of the anti-Tammany vote. The course appears to me to have been consistently prudent, rational, and conciliatory. This course should be maintained so long as there is possibility of union, but if the effort for union shall finally fail, it should be made clear to all men that the responsibility for such failure does not rest upon the Republican Party or its candidate.

Deeply sensible of the honor which has been shown me by my fellow-Republicans in selecting me as their candidate, I accept the nomination. If my candidacy be the means of bringing about the desired union, I shall rest content. If, however, the spirit of harmony and conciliation, which we thus invoke, does not prevail, I propose, having accepted this nomination, to make the fight to the end. I shall ask for the votes of my fellow-citizens on the direct issue of good City Government, as an advocate and supporter of which I yield place to no man, and I shall regard this contest, which I enter against all others, as a battle to be fought and won."

The audience did not seem greatly interested in the reading of Mr. Tracy's speech. Before he had finished many of the seats in the rear of the hall and the greater part of the boxes were empty.

Mr. Depew left the hall as soon as he could get away from the throng who wanted to shake hands with him, and a whole delegation who occupied seats near him left at the same time.

NO EXCITEMENT OVER FITCH.

His Nomination Quietly Made After a Speech by Depew.

Mr. Quigg moved that nominations be made for Controller, and Mr. Depew arose to put forward the name of Ashbel P. Fitch. He was quickly recognized and a shout of welcome greeted him as he walked to the platform.

Mr. Depew began his speech by referring to the magnitude of the civic interests involved in the present political campaign.

"The future of New York depends in great measure," said he, "upon the men who are to guide and direct the processes of its consolidation. We have made a most promising beginning in the nomination for Chief Magistrate of that distinguished statesman and jurist, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. Equal in importance to the office of Mayor is the post of the financial officer of a great city. I am not sure but that in the formative process of amalgamation and consolidation his opportunities to help or harm, or to do good or do evil, are much greater.

"Whatever may have been the difference of public expression as to who was the best man to be the first Mayor of Greater New York, there never has been any question in Republican or Democratic or financial newspapers but that the best man for Controller was Ashbel P. Fitch. Mr. Fitch has five times submitted himself as a candidate to the suffrages of the citizens of this community, and never has been beaten. He has received during the discussion of candidates and tickets an unsolicited tribute never before paid to the financial officer of a municipal corporation. The managers of the banks, the trust companies, the savings banks, and the life insurance companies, the men who are intrusted with the deposits of the business community and with the investment and care of the savings of the thrifty workers, both men and women, whether in their party affiliations they be Republicans or Democrats, have unanimously called upon the political parties of the city to unite upon Controller Fitch.

Silver and the City's Credit.

"We are told that there must be no suggestion in this campaign of the issues upon which the National honor and the National credit were saved last November. But Banquo's ghost will not down, and silver will persist in wearing a 'crown of thorns,' because the industries of the country and the farmer, the manufacturer, and the business men, have been saved by the 'cross of gold.' The silver Democracy declares that in the Greater New York charter it is provided that all the bonds to be issued by the city shall be payable in gold coin or in the legal currency of the United States at the option of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They declare that a Controller who believes in gold will have gold bonds issued, and as the City of New York is constantly issuing bonds, and is the representative financial centre of the country, such a Controller will be a perpetual menace to the glorious doctrine of 'sixteen to one.' Well, we take up that challenge as we have taken it up before. We point to the credit of New York so high, so pure; we call attention to its securities selling to better advantage at times than those of the Government of the United States, and we say it was a Controller who believed in honest money, borrowing money from the savings of the poor in the savings banks and life insurance companies, and promising to repay that money, principal and interest, in gold, who kept thus high our city's credit, and that Controller was Controller Fitch.

"In the last Presidential canvass, McKinley and Hobart and the Republican Party welcomed with open arms those Democrats who were willing to sacrifice the associations of a lifetime for the credit and honor and prosperity of their country. The country and the Republican Party owe these patriots an immense debt of gratitude. None of them has sought office or asked any reward from our victorious Administration of our party convention, but it is a high duty and a great privilege on our part to recognize conspicuously what these men did, and what they helped us to accomplish. It is in that spirit that I place in nomination for Controller of the City of New York a gold Democrat, Ashbel P. Fitch."

The nomination was not greeted with the applause that had met the name of Gen. Tracy, nor the cheering that had recognized Mr. Depew.

There was a little hand clapping, but it was subdued, and died away quickly when, there being no response to the Chairman's inquiry for "any other nominations," a motion was made to make the nomination by acclamation. It was so made, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one vote for Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller.

BODY WAS COVERED

Maryland, N. Y., Man Relates Some Personal Experience.

MARYLAND, N. Y.—"My body was covered with eruptions caused by impure blood. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured me. I have taken it since then as a blood purifier and it has done me so much good that I recommend it to all sufferers with impure blood. It is unequaled for toning up the system." S. J. TURP.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

R. ROSS APPLETON NOMINATED.

Ex-United States District Attorney Johnson Names Him for President of the Council.

In response to a motion to nominate a President of the Council ex-United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson nominaed R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn. He said:

"The office of President of the Council, under the plan of government provided for the Greater City of New York, is one of large and peculiar importance. Under the charter of the present City of New York, and in a large degree in the charter of the City of Brooklyn, the powers of the municipal assembly have been curtailed and diminished until hardly a vestige of the power originally and generally in the municipal Council remains.

"The President of the Council is a member of the Upper House, and presides over its deliberations, and his position and duties, as toward the city, are not unlike those of the Lieutenant-Governor, as toward the State. Hence, that office is one of distinctive and of large importance, and wisely and well was it provided that its incumbent should be elected by the same constituency as the Mayor. In effect he is the Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor, of the greater city.

"For that high office no man should be named or suggested here unless he is a man of the strictest probity and highest character, with a knowledge of affairs and of men that will serve to make his honorable purposes effective; and it will be better still if he can bring to the labors and responsibilities of this great office an experience in large municipal affairs and a reputation tested and assured by the honorable and effective discharge of responsible and important municipal duties. Such a man Brooklyn has, and presents to you. I name to you the Hon. R. Ross Appleton as a candidate for your nomination for the office of President of the Council.

"Mr. Appleton is of the fighting stock of the Revolution. The name Ross comes to him from his mother, who is a direct descendant of Gen. George Ross of Washington's Army, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his father was one of those who followed the Eagles of Hancock from Manassas to Appomattox. R. Ross Appleton has been the architect of his own fortune.

"Starting as a poor boy, early in his majority he was called to Brooklyn to take charge of the Brooklyn branch of one of the largest manufacturing interests in the country. Leaving that employment twenty years ago, he established a manufacturing business in the City of New York, known by his name, which, though not large, has a reputation and credit within its sphere and appropriate lines equal to any in the metropolis. He is the managing Director of a New York bank, and was the prime mover in establishing the great free library of Brooklyn, and is now its Secretary.

"Assuming the office of Collector of Taxes, he held it throughout Mayor Schieren's and under Mayor Wurster's administration; he has largely reduced the expenses of the department, and has handled during that time sixty millions of public money without default or loss of a cent.

"His probity, honor, and intelligence will make him an anchor for the public weal as President of the Council. His ability and courage, his knowledge of men, his energizing and tireless activity, the comradship of his nature which everywhere attracts and holds, will make him an aggressive and potential force, benefiting, uplifting, and helping the government of the greater city. Such are the reasons for which we present to you the name of Hon. R. Ross Appleton for President of the Council."

The nomination was promptly seconded, a motion to make it unanimous and by acclamation was adopted, and the Secretary cast the requisite vote of the convention.

On motion of Gen. Collis, a committee was appointed, with power to fill all vacancies that might occur, and then the convention adjourned sine die.

REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE.

Quigg Speaks Sarcastically of the Advocacy of Low.

After the vote on the report of the Committee on Credentials, and Mr. Quigg had moved to proceed with nominations, Mr. Worth and Sheriff Buttling interrupted the Congressman and called upon him for a statement as to what had been done by the conference in the afternoon of the anti-Tammany organizations. Mr. Quigg replied:

"I should not have made a report from that conference if I had not been asked to do so by the gentleman from Brooklyn. I cannot refrain, at his invitation, from stating what were the proceedings of the conference

"At 3 o'clock this afternoon the committee appointed by the Chair met the representatives of an organization in Brooklyn known as the Committee of Fifty, and the representatives from an organization in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx known as the Home Rule Democracy. The proceedings were opened by a statement on my part that it seemed to be the judgment of the Republican Convention, in so far as I was acquainted with it, to proceed to-night to the nomination of candidates for the three offices to be filled on the municipal ticket, unless some good reason be pointed out why this should not be done. I said I believed the great majority of the members of this convention were in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy for the office of Mayor. [Applause.] I said we had come before the conference to hear the suggestions of our friends of Brooklyn and the Home Rule Democracy.

"The gentlemen from Brooklyn replied that they were under the instructions of their organization to present for our consideration the name of one citizen of the new City of New York, and of no other, that their instructions were irrevocable, and they could not consider the welfare of New York, but only the propsition to nominate Seth Low. [Cries of "Never!" and hisses.]

"Mr. Purroy said that Mr. Low had placed himself upon a platform which enabled the Home Rule Democracy to support him more readily than any other man, and he hoped the convention would nominate Seth Low. [Cries of "Never!"] He said he believed Mr. Low would be elected. ["Never!"]

"To these remarks, and also to the remarks of the gentlemen from Brooklyn, I replied that it had been pointed out that Mr. Low had said he was ready to stand on anybody's platform, agree to anybody's proposition, and accept anybody's nomination, if only it were understood that he could do as he liked afterward. [Laughter.] I said that circumstances leading to the presentation of Mr. Low's name, together with his record as a citizen and public official, together with his record as an alleged Republican, and the fact that he had said he would not accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union unless it could be demonstrated that his name would be a unifying force among the friends of good government, and that when he had been shown that he was not a unifying force, he had broken his pledge and repudiated his promises, and disqualified himself as a candidate of this convention. [Long applause.]

"I also said, in behalf of this convention, the sentiments of substantially all the Republicans of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, that I believed I represented its sentiments, Richmond, aye, and of Brooklyn. [Cheers.] I said I did not believe that Seth Low would ever be nominated by a Republican convention. But I said that if these gentlemen representing the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty would undertake to be a unifying force and seize the golden opportunity—the grandest ever offered to a body of public-spirited citizens—and secure the withdrawal of Mr. Low in the interest of a united nomination, that I thought I could say in behalf of this convention that we would unreservedly place ourselves in their hands. [Applause.]

"What was their reply? I want to tell you. They replied, [cries of "Platform!" and Mr. Quigg went on the stage]—they replied—I almost blush as a machine politician to tell you [laughter]—their reply was that Mr. Low had given a promise to his machine and must stand by it. [Laughter.] The interests of the city of a successful campaign against Tammany Hall—oh, no!—all that weighed as nothing. These gentlemen said Mr. Low had made promises to one Mr. Reynolds, and one Mr. Clark, and they would not release Mr. Low. [Laughter.] He didn't have any influence with his machine. [Laughter.] He could not get it to let him off, and so he would have to keep his word. He had to keep his word to Reynolds and Clark, and let the City of New York go hang. What, nominate him, my friends from Brooklyn! I don't believe you have it in your heart to vote for such a man. [Voice: "You wait till election!"]

"Gentlemen, this was the point at which the conference broke up; and it is just at this point that the movement for Seth Low is going to break up, too." [Applause.]

Mr. Quigg then left the platform and renewed his motion to proceed with nominations.

HOT WORDS OVER CONTESTS.

Representation in Two Districts Divided Between Worth and Platt.

The Committee on Contests, which decided the claims of the contesting delegations from the First and Second Districts of Brooklyn, met immediately after the afternoon adjournment. The contests were short, but decidedly interesting.

Rancor and bitterness of spirit were manifest on both sides, and the unnecessary introduction into the room of three policeman, summoned by some timid committeeman, lent additional spice to the conference.

Magistrate Deuel presided. Michael J. Dady presented papers, purporting to show that the delegation headed by him was the only legally elected one. He protested against the methods of the "Chairman of the convention," meaning Hugo Hirsh, who presided at the County Convention in Brooklyn, and referring to the action of Mr. Hirsh in refusing to recognize his claims there. Mr. Dady submitted his papers, claiming the right of election in the Seventh District of the Third Ward, and Thirteenth District, carrying the latter, he said, by a test vote of 54 to 47. There was much wrangling between Dady and Hirsh.

It was when Sheriff Buttling had begun speaking for the Second District, with a voice loud, penetrating, and ungentle, that the three policemen filed solemnly into the room. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had a few minutes previously come in to make a plea for the Second District "Platt" delegates. Mr. Woodruff's appearance in the room was greeted by Buttling, Hirsh, and other Worth men as an unwarranted intrusion, and as an evidence that the "machine" intended to expel their enemies, nolens volens. Mr. Woodruff explained that he had heard the details of the contest in the Second, and that he believed, unless his friends had been lying to him, that they had every right to be seated, and Lieutenant-Governor asserted that the Buttling people had proceeded irregularly. Mr. Buttling, with flushed face and tremendous lung power, denied the statement. He alleged that his side had twenty-nine out of the fifty-seven votes in the Second Ward.

Mr. Hirsh and Mr. Buttling denounced Mr. Woodruff's interference in the contest. Said Mr. Hirsh: "His coming here is an outrage. No matter what we do, we connot get justice here."

"Of course," said Buttling; "what can you expect? We have the organization books and everything regular, but they are not going to have us in here."

Representation Divided.

The committee had not been in executive session for more than five minutes when the doors were opened and the announcement was made that an adjournment had been taken until 7 o'clock, when a decision would be made.

Three minutes later a jubilant Platt man privately announced that everything had been settled by giving each contesting delegation half a vote.

When the report on the contested seats was called for in the convention, Judge Deuel, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported the above-mentioned result. This brought Hugo Hirsh, spokesman for the Worth delegation, to his feet with a protest. He contradicted a statement made by Judge Deuel that the time limit of five minutes at the committee hearing had been doubled and quadrupled to allow his side further opportunity to present their case. "Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, speaking for his side," he said, "was allowed quadruple time; not our side."

Mr. Hirsh continued: "I was not born a twin, and I cannot divide myself into halves. I would not know which half was for Seth Low and which half for some one else. I represent a constituency who intend to vote for Seth Low for Mayor. [Applause and hisses.] I want to vote for him now, and I will on election day. I will never acquisce in such a ruling as this of the committee."

Mr. Hirsh moved to lay the report on the table. Mr. Quigg moved that Mr. Hirsh's motion should not prevail. Sheriff Buttling demanded a roll-call. He was roundly hissed. "Sit down!" "Shut up!" yelled a chorus of voices. "I'll not sit down until I get through," was the retort.

Mr. Worth Protests.

The roll call prevailed. Cheers followed Mr. Quigg's casting of 191 votes from the Borough of Manhattan in favor of the committee's report. When John M. Ward, a prominent Worth man, voted "No," a voice in the gallery yelled: "Give that man a hot tamale." Mr. Worth's name was reached, and he made a peppery speech, in which he said:

"I ask to be excused from voting on this question as a protest against the action of this convention as well as the disposition made of the two cases from Brooklyn by the committee. The only argument that has been made in favor of that action is that the committee was unanimous. I knew very well when that committee was organized what the decision would be. It did not depend upon what was said before the committee by either side. How in the world can you make these nominations to-night without fair play? You can contest every district in Greater New York if you have a committee instructed to seat the contestants. Here are two sets of delegates, and in neither case are there any grounds for contest. In the First District there was, I believe, a majority of 9. In the other there was a majority of 20. This is a nominating convention, and for that reason it behooves this body to go slowly and not to legislate in the interest of delegates. I remember a time when Republican conventions were run by steam, and we furnished the steam. But this one is run by electricity, one man presses the button, and we have nothing to do with it. But those electric wires may break some time or other, and they may break some time this Fall. [Groans and cries of "Sit down!"]

"I protest that the motion of the gentleman from the Second should be adopted in the interest of order and fair play, and because it is just."

The result of the vote was 300 to 45. Neither Hugo Hirsch nor Sheriff Buttling, who, with their disqualified delegates, had threatened to walk out, did so.

CONVENTION BEGINS WORK.

Temporary Organization, Address of the Lieutenant Governor, and Roll of Committees.

The Republican City Convention was called to order at 12:45 P. M. by Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the Provisional City Committee. The large auditorium of the Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, was sparsely peopled with spectators. But little enthusiasm was manifested, except for Edward Lauterbach, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who, when he walked across the platform and took a seat beside Chairman Quigg, was loudly cheered.

The delegations were seated in the parterre, those from Manhattan and the Bronx occupying the sections to the right, Kings filling the first tier to the left of the middle aisle and part of the east tier, and in the back seats of the same tier were the twenty-one delegates from Queens and Richmond. Large black-lettered standards marked the location of the five delegations.

A Quiet Beginning.

The proceedings of the afternoon session were dry and uninteresting. Even the address of Temporary Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff failed to enliven the delegates, who evidently were saving their cheers for the evening. A few spectators witnessed the proceedings from the boxes. State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, Congressman B. B. Odell, Attorney General Hancock, and Dwight Lawrence occupied Box 1, to the left of the stage; in another box were Col. Harry L. Swords, Mrs. Swords, and other ladies, and in a third were Mrs. Abraham Gruber, Miss Gruber, and Miss Agnes Bernard. James W. Hawes and wife and Thomas L. Hamilton, probable nominee for Sheriff, and a party of friends had seats in a first-tier box.

After the delegates had been called to order by Chairman Quigg, George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Provisional Committee, read the call of the convention. The roll was then called. As it proceeded alternates were substituted for absentees. When the names of Olcott, Gibbs, Quigg, Gruber, Van Cott, and other New York leaders were called they were received with scattered applause. Chauncey M. Depew's name called forth the first real enthusiasm of the day, except that which ex-Chairman Lauterbach's entrance had aroused. As the call of the Brooklyn delegates proceeded, Jacob Worth was cheered by his friends. The deposed leader smiled his appreciation. The names of Woodruff, Willis, and Atterbury were received with even less applause. Harry A. Hanbury's name was met with chilling silence.

Worth Escorts Woodruff.

Chairman Quigg announced that the Provisional Committee had selected as Temporary Secretaries of the convention George R. Manchester, Borough of Manhattan; W. H. Ten Eyck, Borough of the Bronx; Herman A. Wagner, Borough of Kings; B. T. Woods, Borough of Queens, and Leverett Stone, Borough of Richmond.

"I have been instructed to nominate Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff as the temporary presiding officer of this convention," said Mr. Quigg.

The announcement annoyed him, the rugged features of Jacob Worth bore no sign of it. As he arose he was greeted with cheers, which swelled into a roar as he shook hands with the Temporary Chairman.

Temporary Chairman's Speech.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff began his speech as follows:

"I sincerely appreciate the honor conferred in selecting me as your temporary Chairman. It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work of this convention. We have been delegated to represent a victorious and courageous constituency, which, through the action of this convention, is about to assume its share of the labor and responsibilities of a campaign to determine the character of the administration of the new city for the three closing years of this wonderful century and the first year of the coming century, which will witness under a wise and honest administration of its affairs the municipal, financial, and commercial supremacy of New York over all the municipalities of the world."

Mr. Woodruff dwelt at some length upon the remarkable growth of New York and Brooklyn, and then continued as follows, speaking of the consolidated city:

"In the cities of New York and Brooklyn we appeal to all citizens to contrast with the Democratic administration of Tammany Hall and the McLaughlin Democracy, the administrations of Mayors Strong, Schieren, and Wurster. The Republican Party of Greater New York welcomes to the support of its candidates and principles all who are opposed to the candidates of the party which indorses free silver, free trade, and even free distribution of the earnings of others than themselves!

"In almost every State of the Union, and in almost every county of this State, where the Democratic conventions of this year have been held, the Chicago platform and Bryanism have been enthusiastically indorsed. The leaders of Tammany Hall are making a hypocritical attempt to dodge the Populistic dogmas and financial heresies which were beaten a year ago in the metropolitan district of New York by a majority of over 60,000. The Tammany Society is the very backbone, not only of the Democracy of the State, but of the Democracy of the nation, and it will be found vigorously supporting the Democratic candidates and principles in the next Presidential campaign. Populism, Bryanism, and free silver coinage are by no means dead in the land. And should this great campaign for the control of Greater New York be decided in favor of the candidates of Tammany Hall

TAMMANY IS IN DOUBT

Attitude of the German-Americans and the United Democracy Causes Apprehension.

E. M. GROUT FOR CONTROLLER

It Is Anything Now to Satisfy All the Elements and Get the Silver Men in Line—Objections to Grady —Giegerich's Chances.

POLITICAL HAPPENINGS TO-DAY.

Democratic Judiciary Convention, Court House, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.

Convention of the Independence Hall Democracy, Walhalla Hall, to-night at 8 o'clock.

Meeting of Republican Caucus Committee at County Committee Headquarters this afternoon.

The Tammany situation yesterday was very much confused. The action of the United Democracy in nominating Henry George and the refusal of the German-American Reform Union to indorse the Tammany "slate" caused the district leaders a great deal of uneasiness.

They fear that 75 per cent. of the vote cast for George will come from the Democratic ranks. A German for the Mayoralty nomination, who stood by Tammany in the last campaign and who would be acceptable to the German-American Reform Union, would satisfy the majority of the leaders.

The inclination of the men at the head of Tammany is to ignore the silver organizations as regards the head of the ticket and to concede the county ticket to the silver men. After many conferences yesterday it was decided to offer the Controllership to silver Democrats, provided Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn will accept it. The leaders believe that this should satisfy the silver men and at the same time satisfy all the Democratic factions in Brooklyn. They think that this will so weaken the sentiment in favor of George that he may withdraw. The answer of the silver men is that, if Grout is nominated, Mr. Boyd may be induced to withdraw in his favor, but that unless Tammany comes out squarely with a silver nominee and a silver plank, Mr. George will remain in the race.

The name of Leonard A. Giegerich, suggested by the Democratic Union, it was said yesterday, might prove acceptable to the German-Americans and the other factions as well. Judge Giegerich's friends say that he has stood by the organization, and that the silver men can urge nothing against him. While many thousands of foreign-born citizens have indorsed the candidacy of William Sohmer, a man high in the councils of Tammany is responsible for the statement that the German-American Reform Union refuses to accept him.

The Germans are also against the proposed county ticket, particularly against Senator Thomas F. Grady, who is put down for the nomination for District Attorney. Grady was put on the slate to please a majority of the district leaders. Grady, they say, has been the victim of reform, and they argue that Tammany owes it to him to see that he is compensated for his misfortune, as Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, was by the Republicans. Grady's friends in Tammany are legion. The district leaders argue that to turn down Grady would be to slap every out-and-out, hard-working organization man in the face.

The pressure brought against Grady during the last few days has been very great. But it is feared that an order to sacrifice him would cause considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks.

As an effort to conciliate the German societies, which insist upon the candidacy of Sohmer for Mayor, it was said yesterday that it had virtually been decided to nominate him for Sheriff. It is pointed out that this would be according them the same consideration that was shown them in 1894, when Tamsen was placed on the county ticket by the Republicans and the Committee of Seventy.

The complications that have arisen in the last forty-eight hours since the Croker list was made up have so unsettled matters with Tammany that the more conservative Democrats are counselling a revision of it. Senator Murphy, who is well informed as to the local situation, is urging that Tammany put forward its best men, whether they are acceptable to the majority of the leaders or not. The Senator does not indorse the view that the Democrats can win with anybody. The opinion is ascribed to him that the thing to do is to listen to the advice of the Democratic Union and be guided by it as far as possible.

SHEEHAN PRAISES SOHMER.

Promise that He Will Receive Due Consideration in the Convention.

The representatives of 105 German societies called upon John C. Sheehan at Tammany Hall yesterday, in behalf of the candidacy of William Sohmer for Mayor. Frederick H. Ernst acted as spokesman for the delegation. A set of resolutions indorsing Mr. Sohmer and promising to support the ticket nominated was presented to Mr. Sheehan, who said, in reply:

"I will say that frequently in the past few weeks I have expressed my admiration for Mr. Sohmer. I have a high opinion of his ability. He will get all the consideration he is entitled to when the convention meets."

HOME RULE DEMOCRACY.

On the Advice of Mr. Purroy the Convention Defers Action.

Representatives of the Tammany Home Rule Democracy met yesterday in Lyric Hall to make nominations, but, acting upon the advice of County Clerk Purroy, refrained from doing so. Thomas J. McManus was chosen Chairman.

The convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, after adopting resolutions to the effect that, as the political situation was unsettled, and it was the policy of the organization to defeat Tammany, it would be best to take no action at present.

Henry D. Purroy, Senator Guy, Thomas J. McManus, J. McKenna, and John E. Shea were appointed a committee to confer with other anti-Tammany organizations.

HENRY GEORGE RETICENT.

He Was in Town in Consultation with His Friend Charles F. Adams.

Robert Stewart, the United Democracy leader, was at the headquarters of his organization, 42 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. He said that the United Democracy, in the event of Tammany failing to act as the former desired, would make up a complete ticket in the various counties to strengthen George's candidacy.

Henry George was in the city all day yesterday. Late in the afternoon he called at the office of Charles Frederick Adams, the United Democracy candidate for the Court of Appeals, in the American Surety Building, and had a conference with him. Mr. George declined to say anything for publication about his political plans or to discuss the United Democracy platform.

"But you may say," he added, laying his hand on the shoulder of Mr. Adams, "that this man is all right, and that I indorse him unqualifiedly."

Silver Protests Up the State.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee met yesterday in the Hoffman House to confer as to the State campaign. Recent reports from up the State have, to a certain extent, alarmed the committee, owing to the fact that in many counties the silver men have denounced the course of the committee in ignoring the Chicago platform. Senator Murphy was present. After a conference of an hour the following Finance Committee was announced: Elliot F. Danforth, A. A. McLean, and Thos. E. Benedict. It was denied by those present that the committee had discussed the local situation or had met for the purpose of counseling the local organization.

Independence Hall Democracy.

The Independence Hall Democracy, an offshoot of the Stecklerites, held meetings in various parts of the city last night to select delegates to the convention to be held to-night in Walhalla Hall. The party has not yet decided whether it will place a ticket in the field or support the candidates nominated by one of the other parties.

CONFERRING WITH MR. CROKER.

Many Tammany Politicians in Consultation with the Leader at the Murray Hill.

Mr. Croker held several conferences at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. Early in the evening he met Judge P. Henry Dugro, and for ten minutes they held a whispered conversation in the corridor. Mr. Dugro has several times been mentioned as a possible Tammany nominee for Mayor.

When Mr. Dugro left, Henry D. Hotchkiss, who was slated for District Attorney some time ago, took his place. After a few minutes' talk, Mr. Hotchkiss was succeeded by James W. Boyle, who desires to be County Clerk. Maurice Featherston, a member of the Nominating Committee of Tammany Hall, appointed on Monday, was also in conference with Mr. Croker, as were John P. Sexton and John F. Carroll.

Mr. Carroll is the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, and a close political and personal friend of Mr. Croker.

Not Solid for Broderick.

YONKERS, Sept. 28.—The Democratic primaries for the selection of delegates to the County, Judicial, and Assembly District Conventions, were held last night. There was a contest for the county delegates between John J. Broderick of this city, and Mayor Edwin Fiske of Mount Vernon. Both are after the nomination for Sheriff. Broderick got thirteen out of the eighteen delegates to the convention, which will be held in White Plains on Oct. 6.

Republican Financeering Condemned.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Union held a meeting last night at the Democratic Club. A resolution was adopted denouncing the Republican Reform Party for increasing the assessed valuation of property in order to conceal a high tax rate, and arraigning the party for its financial mismanagement.

Queens County Nationals.

The National Democracy of Queens County held a convention in the headquarters of Mayor Gleason of Long Island City last night and nominated a county ticket, as follows: For County Clerk—John Suppin; for President of the Borough—Fred W. Dunton of Jamaica.

Henry George's Campaign Opened.

The first Henry George meeting of the campaign was held last night in Hickory Hall, at 195 Hudson Street. James A. Gray, A. B. Cruikshank, and James O'Brien addressed the meeting.

Oneida County Democrats.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Oneida County Democratic Convention to-day made the following nominations: Sheriff—Michael Doll of Utica; County Clerk—Joseph Wurz of Utica; Superintendent of the Poor—Edward A. Hopper of Floyd; Coroner—Dr. T. P. Scully of Rome. The convention reaffirmed the Chicago platform.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

Impression Gained from McLaughlin that Tammany Has Yielded the Controllership Nomination.

Hugh McLaughlin's headquarters, in Willoughby Street, were the centre of political activity in Brooklyn yesterday. Woodruff's headquarters, in the Clarendon Hotel, were deserted, and every Republican of prominence seemed to be at the City Convention, but all day long little groups of men were entering the Willoughby Street auction room or standing outside it, talking in low tones.

Mr. McLaughlin imparted the impression to those who saw him that Brooklyn had won its fight for the Controllership. In making this contest the Brooklyn men have not been advancing the cause of any particular candidate. They have simply been striving to establish Brooklyn's position in the politics of Greater New York, believing that if they knuckle under to Tammany now they will be unable to assert themselves in future campaigns.

For the first time there was talk of candidates yesterday. Joseph C. Hendrix's name was frequently heard, but it seemed to be the prevailing opinion that Bird S. Coler was more likely to receive the backing of the leaders.

A caucus will be held on Friday night to decide on county nominations. Josiah T. Marean has already been agreed upon as the candidate for District Attorney. Mr. Marean is well known as a lawyer, but has never been active in party counsels. He was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court two years ago, but was defeated. Mr. Marean believes that the Democratic contention that District Attorney Backus's term expires this year is sound, and he is willing to make the race.

Among Mr. McLaughlin's visitors was Senator Coffey of South Brooklyn, who has been fighting the "machine." It is believed that a satisfactory agreement has been reached between McLaughlin and the South Brooklyn leaders, and that one of the county offices will go to one of them or to one of their constituents.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee met last night in the Jefferson Building. It was expected that Bernard J. York would announce the result of his conferences with the Tammany leaders, and would assure his followers that Brooklyn was to have the Controllership. He did not do so, but instead announced that another conference was to be held, and that nothing definite could be announced until after that. He said that there would be nothing to announce before Friday at the earliest.

Mr. York refused to give any information as to Mr. Coler's candidacy for Controller. The other members of the committee were equally uncommunicative although one or two admitted that Mr. Coler's name was with others, under consideration. It is certain that his name has not been definitely decided upon, and the organization will make no final choice until after Mr. York's conference with Tammany.

Mr. Coler, however, stands well with the organization. He is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Committee, and was the first President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Ward. He is a member of the banking firm of W. N. Coler & Co. of this city.

GERMANS MAY SUPPORT LOW.

Mr. Ridder Says They Prefer This to a "Yaller Dog" Tammany Ticket.

Herman Ridder, one of the leaders of the German-American Reform Union, said yesterday that if Tammany does not nominate first-class men, the Germans will support Seth Low. The Union will support Tammany, all other things being equal, but the right man must be chosen to head the ticket.

"We will not," he said, "support any 'yaller dog' ticket which Tammany may put up. If Tammany nominates the ticket it is said to have selected, the Germans will vote for Mr. Low, and will elect him."

Mr. Ridder said he did not wish to be understood as intimating that a German name on the ticket would eliminate the "yaller dog" flavor.

"The Germans are united," he said, "and have but one aim. They want a first-class man for Mayor. They are not bound to support any nationality, Irish, German, or American, but they are bound not to support such a ticket as the papers published this morning as the Tammany slate."

Mr. Ridder declined to suggest any names. He said the ticket should be representative, and that all the candidates should be high class. Tammany appeared determined that the candidate should be a man they could control absolutely, while the Germans believe in the nomination of a man who would be above control by any organization. Mr. Ridder made one very striking statement.

"If we have to oppose Tammany," he said, "then there will be but one anti-Tammany ticket in the field."

He refused to say what the statement meant, or how he expected to combine silver men, Republicans, and the Citizens' Union, but he insisted that he was not exaggerating, and that time would show the correctness of his prophecy.

Social Reform Club.

The Social Reform Club held an informal meeting last night at its headquarters, 28 East Fourth Street, to consider possible candidates for the offices of the club, to be elected next week. The only names proposed for the Presidency were James B. Reynolds of the Citizens' Union, Ernest Crosby, and Dr. Charles P. Spahr. The election may be by postal card

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRACY

George Fred Williams a Third Time Nominated for Governor.

CHICAGO PLATFORM INDORSED

A Factional Fight in the State Convention at Worcester Won by the Silver Men Under the Leadership of Williams.

For Governor — GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

For Lieutenant Governor—CHRISTOPHER T. CALLAHAN.

For Secretary of State—C. D. NASH.

For Attorney General—JOHN A. O'KEEFE.

For Treasurer and Receiver General —T. A. WATSON.

For Auditor—J. L. CHALIFOUX.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—There was a stormy scene in the Democratic State Convention here to-day over the election of a new State Committee. The opposing factions were led by George Fred Williams and Congressman John F. Fitzgerald, the former claiming that the old committee failed to do its duty in the campaign of last year, while the latter asserted that the committee was handicapped by lack of funds, and did the best it could under the circumstances. After a long wrangle and much disorder a vote was taken, and the Williams men carried the day by a vote of 428 to 166. This was the only exciting incident of the convention, which was dominated completely by the free-silver element of the party.

The opening of the convention was delayed by efforts to bring about a compromise of the factional struggle for control of the State organization. Several conferences were held by the leaders, but as no agreement could be reached it was decided to carry the fight into the convention. There was but a meagre attendance of delegates, only 627 presenting credentials, out of 1,882 entitled to seats.

Chicago Platform Indorsed.

The convention was called to order at noon by J. W. Coughlin, Chairman of the State Committee, who named Philip H. Doherty of Boston as temporary Chairman. He made a speech, and the names of William J. Bryan and George Fred Williams were applauded loudly when he mentioned them. At the conclusion of his address, Pierre Humbert, Jr., said he desired to place the convention on record at the outset in regard to the Chicago platform. He made the following motion, which was carried without dissent:

"That the Democratic Party of Massachusetts indorses the platform adopted at the last National Convention of the party, held at Chicago, and will welcome to its ranks all supporters of that platform and will have no political fellowship with those who do not support it."

The Williams Faction Wins.

Committees were next appointed on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions, and then the fight began over the selection of a new State Committee. The discussion continued until 2:15 P. M., and ended in a decisive victory for the Williams faction. The convention then took a recess.

When the delegates reassembled, at 3:30 P. M., a renewal of the fight at the first session was threatened by the efforts of several men to explain their positions, but peace was restored after a little, and the convention proceeded to business. Col. John T. Rice of Springfield was the permanent Chairman.

Adoption of the Platform.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented and adopted. The platform, in so far as it relates to National issues, is as follows:

"We, the Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the great principles of Democracy as enunciated in the party's National Convention at Chicago; and we take special pleasure in recording our appreciation and indorsement of the splendid campaign waged in behalf of the people's rights by their intrepid champion, who stands in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of the Democracy, William Jennings Bryan.

The Money Question.

"Whether it is judicious to abandon half the money in the world is the supreme question. The demonetization of silver, begun in 1873, with little or no thought in Europe and America, has been a potent and increasing factor in the disastrous depression of the last twenty years, not uniform, but with ups and downs, each level being lower than the last. Gold has appreciated in purchasing power more than 3 per cent. a year, demoralizing the producing classes with paralysis of trade through falling prices, and causing cruel unemployment of labor and reduction of the wage fund. The destruction of silver money already in process will, if completed, have doubled the demand for gold, its price, and its purchasing power, while all other prices will have suffered an enormous decrease, with burden of debts doubled, debtors bankrupted, and a vast share of the world's wealth transferred from debtors to creditors by the malignant magic of an appreciating standard of value.

Free Coinage and Greenbacks.

"The Democratic Party opposes the attempt to fasten on the country gold monometallism, and demands the remonetization of silver at the ratio to gold of 16 to 1. The demand for silver would be so enormous and the demand for gold so reduced that the two would meet and remain at parity, and the paralyzing battle of the standards would cease, and the world enter upon a period of assured prosperity.

"Just now a shortage of the world's food crops, culminating in widespread and ghastly Asiatic famine, has raised prices for our products. These abnormal conditions have largely eliminated the competition of silver-using countries. But a recurrence of good crops will renew the fierce competition of these countries, which will again underbid the American farmer and reduce the world's prices of agricultural products. While Republicans may place their reliance upon temporary distress abroad, Democrats demand such just and broad basis of standard money as will maintain a stable standard of value and stable prices with steady employment of labor and capital.

"The greenbacks issued by the Government have proved the country's best paper money, and should not be canceled. There can be no privilege more dangerous than the control of our currency supply by private bankers, and we stoutly oppose their attempt to strengthen such a monopoly by the substitution of bank notes for our National notes.

No Government by Injunction.

"The right of trial by jury is our sacred inheritance, and shall not, with our consent, be impaired. But to-day great corporations demand from our courts of equity, blinded by the interests of capital, injunctions that forbid workingmen from enjoying the inalienable rights and privileges of freemen. The arrest of men for acts not forbidden by law and their trial and conviction without trial by jury or right of appeal to higher tribunals constitute judicial oppression and violate the safeguards of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"Judges who usurp the powers of the Legislature and of the Executive unlawfully invade personal liberty and forget that this is a government of laws and not of men. The country has seen with indignation the logical result of this judicial tyranny, when, after an unequal struggle lasting nine weeks, conducted with remarkable self-control and long suffering, by thousands of starving miners, appealing in a free land for a living wage, men unarmed and in peaceable procession are shot down on the public highway. Let the people remember this massacre at Lattimer and resolve that government by injunction shall not be tolerated and that American liberty shall not perish.

The Dingley Law Denounced.

"Democracy means equality. It abhors legislation which builds up the vast wealth of the trusts and syndicates which overshadow the land and dictate laws to Congress for their own excessive gain. We condemn the Dingley law as a measure enacted on the imperious demand of the corporations which contributed to the scandalous Republican campaign fund, and which, against the public welfare and in violation of the common law, use the favors of the Government to crush out all competition and establish industrial monopoly.

"The Republican Party, under bondage to the trusts, has become the political agent of millionaires, and taxes all the people for the benefit of these syndicates, enriching the Sugar Trust alone with an increased market value of fifteen millions of dollars. We demand, as a partial measure of instant relief, that all duties by which trusts are fostered shall be forthwith abolished.

House Rules Condemned.

"The National House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the Speaker has usurped its power. In the words of the senior Senator from Massachusetts, 'Gentlemen occupy seats there who, from the beginning to the end of their terms of service, are not permitted to make a motion or to utter a word to the assembly of which they are members.' Laws are practically ordered to be passed, and the House of Representatives is no longer a place for public debates.

"Bills appropriating seventy millions of dollars were passed without amendment and before the Speaker would even appoint the committees. The Tariff bill, on its report from the conference committee, was forced through without opportunity for examination. As a result of this suppression of the rights of the people's representatives, one section embodying a 10 per cent. discriminating duty which threatened the business interests of New England was passed without the knowledge of a single member of the Massachusetts delegation in the House. The clandestine insertion of this clause shows how tariffs are made.

"We favor the establishment and maintenance by the Government of postal savings institutions. We advocate the popular election of Senators, in order to obtain representatives of the people, and not of the corporations, and we favor the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

Cuba and Arbitration.

"We express our profound sympathy with the Cuban patriots battling for freedom, and believe the time has come when the United States should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

"We are heartily in favor of the settlement of disputes among civilized nations by arbitration, but we do not deem it wise or helpful to the cause of universal peace that the United States should be a party to a treaty of arbitration with a single power, to the exclusion of other nations, for we cannot forget the loyal friendship of France and Russia in our perilous conflicts with Great Britain, and have no sympathy with any measure tending to place them at a disadvantage in their relations with that nation."

The Ticket Nominated.

Oliver Downing of Boston nominated George Fred Williams for Governor. John H. Mack of North Adams seconded the nomination, and the convention voted unanimously to place Mr. Williams for the third time at the head of the State ticket. The nominee was escorted to the platform, and made a speech of acceptance.

Harry Lloyd of Boston nominated for Lieutenant Governor Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke, who was selected by acclamation for the second place on the ticket. Other nominations were made as follows, after which the convention adjourned: Secretary of State—C. D. Nash of Whitman; Attorney General—John A. O'Keefe of Lynn; Treasurer and Receiver General—T. A. Watson of Boston; Auditor —J. L. Chalifoux of Lowell.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Republican State Convention will be held here to-morrow. It is expected that the present State officers will be renominated without opposition. This evening, at a reception at the American House, the delegates met Gov. Wolcott, Lieut. Gov. Crane, Secretary of State Olin, State Treasurer Shaw, and Attorney General Knowlton.

HUNTER WINS IN DUTCHESS.

State Committeeman Vail Routed at the Primaries in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The bitter factional contest between the Vail and Hunter wings of the Republican Party in Dutchess County terminated to-day in the complete rout of the Vail men at the primaries held in all the wards of this city. The vote was the largest ever polled at a primary contest. Hunter captured six wards out of seven, and has thirty-five out of forty delegates to all the conventions. He also gets control of the city organization, which has for several years been in the hands of State Committeeman Vail. Robert H. Hunter said to-night: "The struggle for the ascendency in the Second Assembly District is over, and I have nine-tenths of all the delegates. The opposition, by a trick which I characterize as baby play, has tried to save the City Committee out of the wreck, but conventions make committees, and my friends will control the City Convention on Thursday."

Many voters were challenged at the primaries because they did not vote the whole Republican ticket last year. In one ward Charles C. Pollock was challenged and swore that he voted for Bryan, whereupon his vote was rejected. He then made application to Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court, and the Judge issued an order to the officer conducting the primaries to show cause forthwith before him why they should not receive the vote, and commanding them not to adjourn or declare the result until after the hearing of the order. Upon the hearing, which followed, he issued a peremptory mandamus ordering the vote to be received and counted.

Wever Triumphs in Clinton.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 28.—The most exciting political struggle which has ever taken place in Clinton County occurred to-day between the factions of the Republican Party headed by ex-Congressman John M. Wever and State Committeeman Stephen Moffitt. The result is a decided victory for the Wever faction. Caucuses were held while the afternoon in all of the fourteen towns. Five delegates to the County Convention were elected from each town, making a total of seventy votes. Of these Wever secured upward of forty, giving him the control of the convention. His candidate for the Assembly is George H. Beckwith, who is opposed by the present Assemblyman, E. C. Baker, backed by Moffitt.

Justice Williams Renominated.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Republican convention for the Fifth Judicial District, including the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Oswego, Oneida, and Onondaga, was held in this city this afternoon. Pardon C. Williams of this city was renominated for Justice of the Supreme Court. In a written communication to the convention, he pledged himself to remain in this district. During his last term he served by appointment on the Appellate Division in New York, and the people of this district objected.

Mayor Wurster's Significant Remark.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday made a remark that has set the politicians to gossipping. The Mayor has heretofore given no expression to his views on the Mayoralty campaign. "If Mr. Low is a candidate on election day," said the Mayor, "he will receive a large number of votes. A great many Republicans will feel themselves relieved from obligations to voting a straight Republican ticket because the organization has placed Democrats upon it."

To Succeed Senator Mullin.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Lewis and Jefferson, to-day nominated Elon R. Brown for Senator in the place of the late Joseph Mullin.

Essex Republican Ticket.

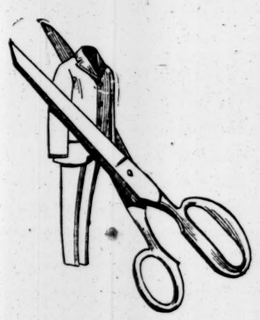
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Essex County Republican Convention to-day renominated James H. Pierce for Assemblyman. Milo C. Perry of Elizabethtown was nominated for District Attorney and Joseph Wright of Moriah for Sheriff.

Greene Republican Candidates.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Greene County Republican Convention to-day nominated Charles Voss for Sheriff, Henry B. Whitcomb for County Clerk, Ambrose L. Walters for Superintendent of Poor, Dr. John B. Longendyke for Member of Assembly, and O. Q. Flint for School Commissioner.

Sullivan Republican Convention.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Sullivan County Republican Convention to-day renominated George McLaughlin for Assemblyman. James Fulton was nominated for Sheriff.



We now cut your clothes to order. As we told you Monday, we intend to have just as good a Tailoring Department as such an up-to-date store as this ought to have; and that is only another way of saying, "the best." Suits to order $20 & up.

Our BROADWAY & 13TH ST. store has been honored by being chosen to be the home of the new department. Styles and Fabrics are shown there. Measures are taken there.

All 3 stores continue to show the best of ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Man or Boy.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alsop, Mosby & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, furnishing goods; V. L. Epes, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.
Anthony, M., Cleveland, Ohio; machinery.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. M. Freeman, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, carpets and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks and suits, 274 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Bishop W. B., Monterey, Va.; dry goods.
Bloomberg, C., & Son, Elared, Penn.; C. Bloomberg, dry goods.
Berger, L., Dagus, Me.; dry goods.
Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Carl, H., Shawville, Va.; Mrs. Clara V. Crank, dry goods, &c.
Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; 622 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Crosby & Ennist, Kingston, N. Y.; W. C. Crosby, carpets and furs; St. Cloud Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. F. Myers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dey, F. B., Greenville, Ala.; jewelry.
Donley, J. N., Binghamton, N. Y.; millinery.
Ely & Walker, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, white goods, linens, laces; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Day, flannels; 56 Worth Street; Sinclair House.
Farley, Harvey & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Tucker, white goods and linens; 515 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, white goods and woolens; G. Weatherhead, wash goods, 2 Walker Street.
Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.
Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, white goods and laces; 138 Spring Street; Belvedere Hotel.
Hermon, R., & Co., Fremont, Ohio; R. Hermon, dry goods and carpets; St. George Hotel.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, silks, velvets, clothing, ladies' and infants' wear, ribbons, and feathers; Hotel Imperial.
Howard, C., Springfield, Mass.; groceries.
Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 57 White Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Colburn, flannels; 8 Greene Street.
Killduff Brothers, Lasalle, Ill.; F. X. Killduff, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.
Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Keely, cloaks and notions, 472 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Liscomb, N., & Sons., Worcester, Mass.; A. G. Liscomb, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.
Lewis, Mrs., Weldon, N. C.; millinery.
Low Brothers & Co., Lime Ridge, N. Y.; I. Low, dry goods; Stetta S. Low, notions.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions and fancy goods; 55 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Moore & Schuderer, Utica, N. Y.; F. M. Schuderer, cloaks, furs, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Newman & Kalbach, Nashville, Tenn.; H. A. Newman, dry goods, &c.; Stuart House.
Newman Brothers, Owego, N. Y.; A. N. Newman, clothing; Smith & McNeil's.
Neu & Hyde, Jacksonville, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, woolens and carpets; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; S. B. Starboard; toys and baskets; Broadway Central Hotel.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. O'Neil, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Pitts Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Gay, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; 51 Franklin Street; Gerlach Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland; C. A. Mason, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Robinson, J. A., & Son, Bangor, Me.; J. A. Robinson, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Smith, Frederick, Allegany, N. Y.; dry goods; Astor House.
Schoonmaker, L. P., Kerkouskon, N. Y.; millinery.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. J. Townson representing, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions, fancy and house furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, notions and white goods; Westminster Hotel.
Strong, Lace & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. A. Lander, notions and laces; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Stitt, The, & Schmidt Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, notions; H. I. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Millard, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street.
Sears, Roebeck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Conigisky, dry goods; L. Ruehls, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Sachs, the, Shoe Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. B. Sachs, men's shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; H. S. Crumbley, upholstery goods; G. N. Pratt, domestics; J. S. Traill, wash goods, 2 Walker Street.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Blake, dry goods, &c., 57 White Street.
Tully, Mrs. J., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, linens and blankets; 121 Greene Street; Hotel Albert.
Von Borries, F., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods and woolens; Hotel Albert.
Verhoeff & Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. L. Verhoeff, grain; Hotel Imperial.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Taylor, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; A. Nietters, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Woodburn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.; C. W. Cone, carpets and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Walles, Miss A., Lewisburg, Penn.; dry goods.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Wyler, clothing; 21 White Street; Stuart House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockber, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Whitehill, I., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Whitehill, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Gross Outrages

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuants, which enfeeble the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes, even, superinducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle, and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism, and kidney troubles.

CITIZENS ASK FOR AID.

Campaign Expenses Are Heavy, and the Union Would Like Some Contributions.

The Financial Committee of the Citizens' Union issued a call for finances after a meeting held last night. The call recites that since Feb. 22 campaign work has been prosecuted without intermission. This work has included the opening of central headquarters, the organization of Campaign Committees, and the establishment of district headquarters in every Assembly district in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the organization of a staff of speakers and the holding of public meetings on an average of four a night since Aug. 1, the giving of illustrated lectures on the business administration of the city, the conducting of a house-to-house canvass, which has thus far resulted in the securing of 132,465 signatures, and the distribution of campaign literature in the form of leaflets, placards, and pamphlets, to the number of 600,000 and upward.

Most of this work has been volunteered, but it has necessarily entailed heavy expenses for rentals, printing, postage, clerk hire, canvassers, &c., and from now on until election day the campaign should be prosecuted even more vigorously.

"To meet the increased expenses which this work will involve," says the address, "the Finance Committee now appeals for contributions to the enrolled members of the Union and to all who desire that the administration of the city under its new charter shall be honest, broad-minded, efficient and businesslike, and considerate of the interests of every citizen. Subscriptions, whether large or small, will be gratefully received. We earnestly request that you will give us your generous support."

SAYS LOW WILL STICK.

Chairman Reynolds Denies Reports of His Intended Withdrawal.

Chairman Reynolds of the Citizens' Union, speaking of the story printed yesterday to the effect that Mr. Low was to resign, and that a conference lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning had been held at Mr. Low's house with this object in view, said:

"Mr. Schiff, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Larocque and myself did meet several representatives of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty in Mr. Low's house last night to confer on campaign plans. Our informal meeting was over by 11:30 o'clock, and the color given to it was altogether unwarrantable. Not only did Mr. Low hear nothing to lead him to consider the withdrawal of his candidacy, but the outcome of the meeting was a greater certainty than ever that Mr. Low will be a candidate until the polls close on Nov. 2."

At the Executive Committee meeting of the Union, held last night, it was decided to put Aldermanic and Councilmanic tickets in the field. Plans were formulated for the circulation of petitions to this end.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. Delano Fitzgerald, Baltimore.

ASTOR—M. Schinal, Japan.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. B. Taylor, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams, Utica.

GILSEY—George W. Crouse, Akron, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—L. R. Gratama, Leenwarde, Holland; Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

HOLLAND

Wanamakers

READY-MADE OR TO BE MADE UP? That's a question of woman's dress that almost always has to be settled. Some things are best bought ready-to-wear; some can't be bought ready to wear at all.

For either, for both, come here. Whether for goods or garments, there is no store where you can buy as you do at Wanamaker's.

IN CHEVIOTS AND ROUGH SUITINGS the new styles differ so little from those of last year that even an expert could hardly separate the two from each other.

Would you wear last year's styles if you couldn't tell them?

If so, you can get some most attractive suitings now at less than *half* of what they would cost if imported now; for the new tariff adds ever-so-much per cent.; and these are far below even last year's prices.

In solid colors are the sail-cloth or canvas weaves, some of them with a boucle curl on the surface, some in armure effects. But most of these suitings are of course checks and mixtures, in various colorings. The variety of these is very large. There are Bannockburn cheviots, boucle cheviots, diagonal cheviots, and some English suitings—the real mannish-looking stuffs. One of the most taking is a true cheviot, with the characteristic "flock" or hairy surface that marks the genuine Scotch goods.

These were $1.25 and $1; they are now 50c and 75c.

And these are only a few specimens out of many.

- Genuine Scotch Mixed Cheviots, 50c—were $1.
- Fancy Double and Twist Cheviots, 75c—were $1.25.
- Genuine Scotch Cheviots, 75c—were $1.25.
- Imported Boucle Cheviots, 75c—were $1.
- Bright Colored Yarn Mixed Cheviots, 75c—were $1.
- Fancy Check Cheviots, 75c—were $1.25.
- Boucle Stripe Cheviots, 75c—were $1.
- Fancy Mixed Cheviots 75c—were $1.
- Fancy Boucle Diagonal, $1—was $1.50.
- Fancy Silk Mixed Cheviots, $1—were $1.50.
- Cheviot Sail Cloth, $1.25—was $2.
- Genuine Scotch Bannockburns, $1.25—were $2.50.
- Boucle Mixed Imported Cheviots, $1.25—were $2.
- Fancy Imported Plaid Cheviots, $1.50—were $2.50.
- Fancy Homespun Cheviots, $1.50—were $2.25.
- Fancy Figured Zebelin, $1.50—was $2.50.
- Scotch Tailor Cheviots, in fancy stripes and checks, $1.50—were $2.25.

The Rotunda.

A SILK LINING IN A SUIT is one of the most economical pieces of extravagance that one can indulge in. To say nothing of wear, it adds a certain style and grace to almost any suit—as though the fact of being silk-lined shone through and were visible outside.

Suits silk-lined throughout are here as low as $13.50 and $15. These are in blue or black serge, with fly-front jackets and the new shaped skirts, well tailored.

At $18 are suits in cheviot serge, canvas cloth, and Oxford mixtures, jacket and skirt lined throughout with plain or checked taffeta; fly-front jackets, correct hanging skirts, and the best tailor finish.

Boucle serge suits, silk lined; wide-wale cheviots at $22.50; and others at a higher price, with added elegance in tailoring and trimming.

At $36 there is a very handsome suit of cheviot serge, with Russian blouse waist, the waist and the skirt handsomely braided in Parisian style, and lined throughout with taffeta silk.

And these are only a good beginning.

Second floor, Broadway.

A SILK SHIRT WAIST has almost as many uses for a woman as the proverbial hairpin. It is just what every woman needs with her tailor-made suit, to complete her early fall outfit. With it, she is equipped for shopping, for an outing trip, or for evening wear—for silk waists come in black or colors, light or dark, and in such variety as to harmonize with costumes of any material or color.

Black taffeta waists are here in seven styles, from $3.50 to $7.50; and black satin in four styles, from $4.50 to $7.

The beautiful plaids are universal favorites for waists. Nearly all have white laundered collars, and some have Windsor ties to match the silk. Here are a few of the styles:

- Fine heavy taffeta, in shirt-waist style, with loose plaits, $10.
- Heavy taffeta, blouse front, yoke back, $7.50.
- Yoke back and front, with plaits, four colorings, $5.75.
- Plain shirt-waist front, with yoke over shoulders, $7.50.

In Roman stripes we show two styles, at $4.75 and $6.75; and in checks of many new colorings, three styles, at $6.25 to $7.50.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Suicide of C. J. Graham.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Charles J. Graham, prominently connected in this city, committed suicide to-day by taking paris green. He was despondent

SULLIVAN COUNTY TRAGEDY

Wallace J. Christian, Who Killed Horace F. Pritchard, Is Still at Large.

CONSTABLE MANNY WILL DIE

The Murderer Was Formerly a Cowboy in Australia and Is Known as a Violent Man—A Reward Offered for His Capture.

WURTSBORO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Wallace J. Christian, who yesterday shot and killed Horace F. Pritchard of New York at the Sullivan County Club, five miles from here, is still at large. Thomas J. Manny, the constable of this place whom Christian shot after killing Pritchard, is still alive, but will die. Officers are searching for the missing murderer.

E. M. Pritchard, father of the murdered man and head of the firm of E. M. Pritchard & Sons, manufacturers of window frames and sashes at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue, New York, arrived here this morning, and returned to New York with the body of his son to-night. From him it was learned that young Pritchard came here yesterday to serve a subpoena upon Christian in an action brought by the Pritchards against the owners of two buildings.

His son had known Christian for fifteen months, he said. He thought Christian's anger was probably caused by the filing of liens last year on houses he had built. His son also had been active in securing Christian's conviction for an assault committed upon himself about a year ago in New York. Christian admitted the assault at the first trial, and was fined $250. The case was reopened, and, though Christian was found guilty, sentence was suspended.

Mrs. Christian, the wife of the fugitive, declared to-day that her husband had shot in self defense. She admitted, reluctantly, that her husband was arrested last Fall in New York for knocking down the elder Pritchard with a club. She also admitted that Christian's temper had brought him into trouble with most of the persons he had dealings with, and that on more than one occasion he had beaten her.

The story of the shooting, as gathered from the wounded constable Manny and several eye witnesses, differs from the account circulated yesterday. Horace Pritchard arrived here yesterday afternoon from New York to serve a subpoena on Christian. He secured the services of Constable Manny and the two drove out to the Sullivan County Club, where Christian's cottage stands. When they reached the cottage Pritchard got out and walked to the door where Christian was standing. Shoving the subpoena under Christian's arm Pritchard said: "That's all I want."

Then he started to walk back to the wagon. Christian ran inside. Just as Pritchard got up on the wagon beside Manny Christian came rushing out. With an oath he shouted: "I'll shoot you both."

Christian was formerly a cowboy in Australia, and he has the reputation of being the best shot in Sullivan County. Without stopping to take aim he fired at Pritchard, who fell head first from the wagon with a bullet hole clear through his body, in the region of the hips. His second bullet struck Manny in the small of the back and came out though the abdomen. Manny fell forward on the road beside Pritchard, and the horse ran away.

Christian took flight and has not been seen since. He is believed to be heavily armed, and his pursuers are exercising a good deal of caution. At the Coroner's inquest to-day it was learned that both Pritchard and Manny had loaded revolvers at the time of the shooting, but did not draw them. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Pritchard's death was due to a gunshot wound inflicted by Wallace J. Christian.

Sheriff Watson has issued a warrant for the arrest of Christian, and offered a reward of $500 for his capture. Christian is 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, is of swarthy complexion, and has a small black mustache. When last seen he wore a dark suit, dark Fedora hat, light striped shirt, and light necktie.

Horace F. Pritchard was thirty-three years old, and had been married but a few years. He leaves a wife and two children. The family residence, at 462 Mott Avenue, is one of the handsomest frame buildings in New York. It is located in a large plot of ground and has a manorial appearance.

ROW IN A DENNETT PLACE.

Exciting Controversy Between a Waiter and a New Jersey Man Over Delayed Wheat Cakes.

There was a wild comotion last night in Dennett's eating house, 25 Park Row. A customer named Henry D. Morse of Rutherford N. J., who desired to solace his soul with wheat cakes, complained to the manager of the delay of Joseph Thompson, a waiter. Thompson was duly rebuked and produced the wheat cakes, which Morse attacked. Maddened by the placid bliss of Morse, Thompson began to express in a general way his derogatory opinion of "mugs" who reported waiters to their bosses.

Morse of Rutherford continued to absorb wheat cakes with ecstasy, and reached for more syrup. Then Thompson dropped a dish of "corned beef hash browned in the pan" on Morse's toes. Morse did not desire to be disturbed in the enjoyment of wheat cakes he had been thinking of ever since he left Rutherford, and pushed the waiter, who thereupon pounded him on the head with a saucer of tapioca pudding, causing him to look as if he had suddenly broken into some new and remarkable kind of perspiration.

The Jerseyman's blood was now thoroughly aroused. The two went together with a crash and then went down, taking with them the wreckage of the table. The pace was an uproar immediately. Everybody knew exactly what the trouble was, but everybody seemed to be anxious to have some of it. The ornamental texts which say "Love one another," "Watch your hats and coats," were swept from the walls and trampled with fragments of crockery and the remains of corned-beef and Boston beans, corn starch, custard and other pies and similar delicacies. There was a struggling mass of waiters, customers, and cooks. During the thick of it several thoughtful citizens had the presence of mind to depart with their unpaid checks, intact, the achieving a feat without known precedent.

Policeman O'Sullivan of the Oak Street Station pushed his way in and quelled the row. After a long discussion, during which the exasperated waiter made two attempts to renew his assault upon the wheat-cake devotee from New Jersey, Thompson was arrested. He was locked up in the Oak Street Station.

MR. McKINLEY AT WILLIAMS.

President Drives Over from Adams, Mass., and Holds a Reception in the College Gymnasium.

ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 28.—There was nothing about the weather to-day to prevent President McKinley and the members of his party who are the guests of W. B. Plunkett from carrying out any outdoor programme they might wish. The trip to Williamstown during the afternoon was the chief event.

President Carter of Williams College reached here shortly before lunch and was cordially received by President McKinley. The party started for Williamstown early in the afternoon.

The students of Williams College warmly welcomed the President, and the other members of the party were not forgotten by the enthusiastic young men of the institution.

The President was accompanied by Attorney General McKenna, Mr. Plunkett, the Misses McKinley, Miss McKenna, and President Carter.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when word was passed around among the students that the distinguished visitors were on their way to the college. The students assembled in a body around the Soldiers' Monument, on Main Street, and saluted the President. The carriages drove around the college grounds. The ladies were left at the hall of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, of which Caldwell Plunkett, son of the President's host, is a member. President McKinley and the remainder of the party alighted and were escorted into the gymnasium, where a reception was held. College songs were sung, and for some time the demonstration continued.

After the reception the President and party were driven to President Carter's house, where a brief stop was made. Then they returned to Adams. The President will leave for Washington, by way of Troy, at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. Mrs. McKinley is greatly improved to-day.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Pittsburgs Lost a Game to the Colts Because of Errors in the Fifth Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	91	38	.705
Baltimore	88	38	.698
New York	81	47	.633
Cincinnati	74	55	.574
Cleveland	69	59	.539
Brooklyn	60	69	.465
Washington	59	69	.461
Pittsburg	57	71	.445
Chicago	57	72	.442
Philadelphia	54	75	.419
Louisville	51	76	.402
St. Louis	28	100	.219

Result of League Game Yesterday.

Chicago, 15; Pittsburg, 14.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Washington in Baltimore.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Toronto, 14; Syracuse, 12.
In Newark—Boston, 10; Newark, 3, (exhibition game.)

Chicago, 15; Pittsburg, 14.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—The game to-day was noted for errors. The score does not show half the poor plays. In the fifth Chicago scored 11 runs, earning only one. The visitors made errors, too, but bunched them in the third, when they did not count for much. Hughey and Donahue were disabled and had to retire. Score:

Pittsburg	0	3	2	0	0	5	4	—	14
Chicago	3	0	1	0	11	0	0	—	15

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 17; Chicago, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hughey, Killen, and Sugden; Chicago, Wright and Donahue and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

To-day's Baseball Games.

The New Yorks and Philadelphias will begin their final series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The Bostons are scheduled to play in Brooklyn, and the games will have an important bearing on the championship, which is not definitely settled. The Hub players will have to win three games from the Brooklyns before they can claim the championship, as the Baltimores, on form, should win four games from the Senators. The Brooklyns will play hard to win, as their hold on the sixth place is by no means firm. The Senators, by winning one game from the Baltimores, will finish the season in sixth place if Brooklyn loses three games to Boston. The leaders arrived here last night, and are accompanied by a large delegation of "rooters."

STOCKBRIDGE GOLF PLAYERS.

Walter Nettleton Defeats W. Richardson Thurston.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—The preliminary round for the Stockbridge Cup was played on the golf links this morning. Several of the most prominent entries, including Devereux Emmet and S. D. Bowers, failed to appear. There was a strong wind blowing over the course, but it did not seem to interfere materially with the playing. The most interesting match was between Walter Nettleton of the Stockbridge Club and W. Richardson Thurston of the Morris County Club.

Mr. Thurston excelled on long drives, but Mr. Nettleton's play on the greens was much better, winning the match by his accurate putting. At the end of the first nine holes the score was even, Mr. Nettleton winning on the second round 2 up. There was also some good playing in the match between D. W. Bishop, Jr., of the Lenox Club and James Curtis of the Essex County Club. The score for the eighteen holes, match play, was as follows:

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of the Stockbridge Club beat Walter Hoffmann of the Stockbridge Club 9 up, 7 to play.

Walter Nettleton of the Stockbridge Club beat W. Richardson Thurston of the Morris County Club 2 up.

James Curtis of the Essex County Club beat D. W. Bishop, Jr., of the Lenox Club 4 up, 3 to play.

In a match between W. T. Gray of the Essex Club and Peyton J. Van Rensselaer of Stockbridge, Gray drew a bye.

Gray beat Lapsley 7 up, 5 to play, in the semi-finals.

In the preliminary round Lapsley beat De Gersdorff 1 up in nineteen holes. The score was tied on eighteen holes.

Nettleton will play Choate and Curtis will play Gray to-morrow.

CHESS TOURNEY IN BERLIN.

Fourteenth Round Completed and 41 Games to be Played.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Two games, left unfinished in the thirteenth round of the international chessmasters' tournament now in progress at the Architekten Haus, 92 and 93 Wilhelmstrasse, in this city, were announced to be concluded this morning. Caro and Janowski had drawn, while Winawer had beaten Metger.

To-day the fourteenth round was played according to the eighteenth round of the Berger schedule. The pairing was as follows:

Tschigorin vs. Janowski, Walbrodt vs. Metger, Burn vs. Marco, Zinkl vs. Schlechter, Caro, vs. Cohn, Albin vs. Blackburne, Charousek vs. Schiffers, Suechting vs. Teichmann.

Winawer and Alapin had byes.

The games resulted as follows:

Janowski administered defeat to Tschigorin, Walbrodt and Metger adjourned their game. Burn beat Marco, as did Schlechter Zinkl. Caro and Cohn drew, Albin went down before Blackburne, Charousek disposed of Schiffers, and Suechting beat Teichmann.

The committee announced this afternoon that they had decided to add another prize, the seventh, of the value of 120 marks.

The following are the scores of all the players up to date:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	4½	5½	Marco	8½	6½
Albin	3	11	*Metger	7½	6½
Bardeleben	½	18½	Schiffers	8	6
Blackburne	10	4	Suechting	7	7
Burn	10	6	Schlechter	8	6
Caro	6	6	Teichmann	6	9
Cohn	5	9	Tschigorin	10½	5½
Charousek	9½	4½	*Walbrodt	10	5
Englisch	6½	12½	Winawer	6	8
Janowski	10	4	Zinkl	6½	8½

*Adjourned game.

Total number of games recorded.....149
Total number of games still to be played..... 41

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Lorillard-Beresford Stables' Draco Wins the Visitor's Plate.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket First October Meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stables' three-year-old chestnut gelding Draco won the Visitor's Plate.

The race is a welter handicap of 150 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate.

Twenty horses ran over the Rouse Course, (five furlongs,) and the following was the result in detail:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stables' three-year-old ch. g., Draco, by The Sailor Prince-Darya.... 1
F. Alexander's four-year-old ch. g., Bob White, by Hasbehatch-Canada 2
Mr. Jersey's (Mrs. Langtry) three-year-old b. f., Wraith of Hampton, by Hampton-Shadow. 3

THE STEVENSON MONUMENT.

How San Francisco Will Honor the Dead English Novelist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The bronze monument that is to be erected in Portsmouth Square to the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, has been successfully cast in this city. The statue will represent a Spanish galleon under full sail, it being considered as the most representative emblem of Stevenson's work. The vessel will be named the Bonaventure. It will rest on a granite pedestal eight feet high, and the top of the masts of the Bonaventure will be four feet above that. The monument is expected to be ready for dedication on Oct. 16.

Children's Day at the Trenton Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—This was Children's Day at the Inter-State Fair, and all the pupils of the schools of the city were furnished with free admittance. Including the little ones, who comprised about two-thirds of those present, the attendance for the day was over 25,000.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HORSES IN WESTCHESTER

Sixth Annual Horse Show Opened on the Fair Grounds at White Plains.

COACHING PARTIES NUMEROUS

Agricultural Society's Show Proved a Great Attraction—Rouge et Noir and Other Games Running "Wide Open."

The farmers of Westchester County went to White Plains yesterday to witness the annual exhibition of the Westchester County Agricultural Association. They had their cattle, ponies, pigs, poultry, and farm produce in the shape of fruits and vegetables on hand, while their wives and daughters furnished attractions in the way of home-made pies and cakes and preserves. Society, too, was represented by the members of the 400 who have country seats in the county.

The attraction that brought them out was the sixth annual exhibition of the Westchester County Horse Show Association. The horse show people occupied a space by themselves in the middle of the grounds, and formed an extra attraction for the farmers.

All the shows were very successful. The farmers' produce was of the highest quality. The pigs and cattle were fat, the poultry was the choicest ever raised, and the pumpkins, tomatoes, apples, and other produce were large and juicy.

The horse show is the best in the history of the association. There are twice as many animals than were ever shown there before, and the quality of the exhibits is much higher than in former shows. In several classes the judges had a difficult task to pick the winners.

There are the usual catchpenny devices. One tent is occupied by a red and black wheel, and the visitors to the fair were losing their quarters and half dollars as if it were their duty to do so.

Society People Present.

C. Oliver Iselin drove his coach over from Premium Point. With him were Mrs. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Roosevelt Roosevelt

Miss Helen Benedict drove four chestnuts to a break from Greenwich. She was accompanied by J. G. Beresford and H. L. Herbert.

George R. Read, President of the association, drove the coach Enterprise from Port Chester. He had with him Mrs. and Miss Read.

"Nat" C. Reynal drove his coach over from the Westchester Country Club, and had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Thebaud, Mrs. George Mairs, Miss Fitzgerald, and Louis Haight.

Thomas A. Maitland and Charles S. Bates are driving a public coach from New Rochelle to the show grounds each day this week. Mr. Maitland's park drag is used. Yesterday Mr. Maitland acted as coachman. On the coach, which has been called the "Royal Blue," were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonough, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, and Mrs. R. T. Emmet. Charles S. Bates will drive to-day. The seats have been taken by C. B. Mitchell, Major J. C. Cooley, and W. D. Hatch.

Mr. Bates drove a four-in-hand, accompanied by Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. T. A. Maitland, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Storey.

Among others noticed in the parking spaces were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould on a game cart, E. M. Fulton, Jr., W. H. Catlin, Miss Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baudouine, W. J. Elias, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., W. Gould Brokaw, "Jack" Baudouine, on the coach Mercury, Gerard Barretto, J. Adriance Bush, A. C. Gunter, Thomas Dimond, with a drag; Tracy Dows J. W. Quintard, Worthington Whitehouse, C. Von Witzleben, J. Borden Harriman, Ralph N. Ellis, Ernest Staples, Major J. C. Cooley, J. E. Sheldon, A. F. Carpenter, Gould Hoyt, H. J. Park, C. H. Litchfield, George B. Newton, C. Stewart Schenck, Robert W. Leonard, W. R. H. Martin, Edwin H. Weatherbee, and Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird.

The judges at the Horse Show were: Trotters and roadsters—Isaac E. Sheldon and J. Agostini; hackneys, harness horses, ponies in harness, tandems, four-in-hands, and high steppers—Prescott Lawrence, Reginald W. Rives, Francis T. Underhill, Joseph E. Widener; saddle horses and ponies under saddle—F. C. Hollis, John R. Townsend; hunters, jumpers, and polo ponies—H. L. Herbert, Ralph W. Ellis, Morton W. Smith.

The Prize Winners.

The awards yesterday were as follows:

Class 15.—Hackneys, three years old or over—First prize, $35, won by John Arthur's b. g. Leader the Scotchman, 7 years, by Charlie Merrylegs.

Class 44.—Ponies in harness—First prize, $35, won by Clarence Whitman's ch. m. Dot, 7 years, by Danesbury.

Class 10.—Harness horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands—First prize, $75, won by G. S. Gagnon's b. g. McKusic, 15 hands, 7 years; second prize, $25, C. F. Bates's gr. g. Actor, 14.3 hands, 7 years; G. B. Hulme's b. g. Lieutenant Wilkes, highly commended.

Class 20.—Saddle horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands—First prize, $75, won by W. A. McGibbon's ch. g., 14.3½ hands, 5 years; second prize, $25, Mrs. W. E. Kotman's ch. m. Fanny Fern, 15 hands, 6 years; Mrs. J. Sala's ch. g. Sunlight, highly commended.

Class 21.—Pairs of harness horses, 15.2 hands and not exceeding 16 hands—First prize, $75, won by John Arthur's b. gs. Leader the Scotchman and Queens Own; second prize, Strauss & Hexter's br. gs. Sunlight and Starlight; Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s b. gs. Chimes and Trinity, highly commended.

Class 28.—Single combination horses, 15.2 hands or over, owned and used in Westchester County, ridden or driven by owners—First prize, $50, given by W. R. H. Martin, won by George R. Read's br. g. Enterprise, 15.3 hands, 6 years; highly commended, Rowland Read's br. g. Brownie.

Class 36.—Tandems, wheeler to be 15 hands or under—First prize, $50, won by George B. Hulme's ch. g. Lord Brilliant and b. g. Lieutenant Wilkes; second prize, $—, won by George S. Gagnon's b. gs. Cat and Dog; Fointer, C. F. Bates's Actor and Actress, highly commended.

Class 9.—Roadsters, 4 years old or over—First prize, $75, won by the J. Dickman Brown Horse Co.'s, ch. g. Sam; second prize, $25, George S. Gagnon's b. g. Northlight.

Class 55.—Heavyweight hunters up to 200 pounds —First prize, $50, won by W. Palmbeer's ch. m. Vanity, 16.3 hands, ridden by Louis Haight.

Class 26.—High steppers, over 14.2 hands—Prize, $50, given by N. C. Reynal, won by W. O. Blanding's b. g. Adonis, 15.1¼ hands, 7 years.

Class 53.—Horses under saddle, not under 13 nor over 14 hands—First prize, $50, won by N. C. Reynal's gr. m. Della Fox, 13.3 hands, 6 years; second prize, $25, won by L. H. Thomas's gr. m. Dickey Bird, 13.3 hands, 6 years; Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr.'s, blk. m. Nightingale, highly commended.

Class 66.—Pairs of farm horses, shown to a farm wagon, prizes given by Mr. E. Iselin—First prize, $25, won by C. E. Tod of White Plains; second prize, $15, won by B. Gedney.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,000. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Salabar	115	Warrenton	110
Danforth	115	Oxnard	110
Gibraltar	115	Banished	110
Dacian	115	Elan	110
Pleeting Gold	112	Prince Auckland	110
Komuraski	112	Tampion	110
Scotch Plaid	112	San Antonio	110
Festa	112	Hardi	107

SECOND RACE.—For maidens of all ages. One mile.

Amos	110	Maritje	107
Anson L.	110	Endeavor	107
George Daniels	110	Picarona	107
La Fontera	107	Canmore	107
Fireside	107		

THIRD RACE.—The Culver Handicap, of $2,000, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hastings	13	Nick	112
Flying Dutchman	122	Octagon	110
Neophus	120	Previous	105
Peat	116	Demagogue	98

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ben Brush	126	Bachelor	114
Challenger	114	Alice Farley	90
Dr. Catlett	114	Plaudit	90

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rubicon	133	Regulator	106
J. A. Gray	118	Old Saugus	105
Tremargo	114	Castleton	105
Hanwell	113	Partridge	102
Marshall	111	Lakeview Palace	101
Nick	110	Klepper	98
Hi Daddy	110	Dr. Jim	97
Parthemax	106		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

Waltzer	162	Hermano	134
Baby Bill	152	Satanella	130
Forget	151	Contractor	130
Counsellor Howe	146		

The Holly Handicap.

Secretary H. D. McIntyre has announced the following weights for the Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds, at five and one-half furlongs, to be run at Gravesend to-morrow:

Previous, 126 pounds; Handball, 122; Firearm, 120; L'Alouette, 119; The Huguenot, 118; Demagogue, 117; Easter Gift, 116; Michael III., 115; Varus, 114; Uriel, 113; Howland, 112; Blueaway, 110; Gibraltar and Isabey, 109 each; Swango, 108; Lydian, 107; San Venado, 106; Glorian, Fonsavannah, and Rey Salazar, 105 each; Bliss Rucker, 104; Cock Robin, 103; Sanders, Black Cock, Benarcs, and Handsel, 102 each; Cherry Picker, Afghan, and Grand Sachem, 100 each; Momentum, Handpress, and Napamax, 97 each; Colonial Dame and Tammany Hall II., 95 each; Sensational, 92; Whistling Con, 90.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Record Trials by Star Pointer and Joe Patchen at Terre Haute—Events on Other Tracks.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 28.—The two fastest miles ever paced over a track in one day and the fastest quarter ever paced were made here to-day, and yet the world's pacing record stands as Star Pointer made it at Readville. In point of track and weather the conditions were just right, but there were unfavorable circumstances connected with the speed trials of both Star Pointer and Joe Patchen to-day. In last week's races at Milwaukee between Pointer and Patchen, the former broke his harness in the second heat. In steadying him, McCleary had to pull hard on Pointer's ulcerated tooth, which has troubled him much of late.

A change of bit was made to-day, but the horse showed plainly that his mouth troubled him. He got away at a slow gait, and, tearing to hurt his mouth, McCleary drove him wide of the pole. From the halt on he was squared away, doing the third quarter in 28 seconds and the last half in 58¾ seconds. His time for the mile was 2:00¼.

Patchen was fit for the race of his life to-day, but the pacemaker failed to come up fast enough, and he did not do his best on the first and second quarters. He came the last half in 0:59¼, and finished strong and well within himself, completing the mile in 2:01¼, a quarter of a second below his record.

The 2:17 trot went to the favorite, Eagle Flannigan, after Phelonides had captured the first heat. In the Sidewheeler Stake, for 2:18 class pacers, the favorite, Parker S., seemed to have things his own way after the first heat, which went to Sallie Toler; but Silver Chimes captured the fourth heat, Parker S. again making a hard drive. After that the gray gelding was all out, and Sallie Toler captured the fifth and sixth heats. Summaries:

2:17 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Eagle Flannigan, b. g., by Eagle Bird, dam Lady Flannigan, (Studson)	5	1	1	1		
Philondes, br. h., (Fuller)	1	3	5	4		
Mackey G., g. g., (Saunders)	8	2	3	2		
Alkoran, b. g., (splan)	2	8	2	6		
Woodford C., b. h., (Weeks)	3	5	4	5		
Robert Lee, blk. g., (Kelley)	3	5	7	7		
Surpal, g. h., (Hazel)	4	6	8	5		
Tuna, b. m., (Walker)	7	4	6	8		
Time—2:13½; 2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:14¼.						

Side-Wheeler Stake, 2:18 Pace.—Purse, $5,000.

Sallie Toiler, b. m., by Ashland Wilkes, dam Ion Wilkes, (Hussey)	1	2	11	6	1	1
Parker S., gr. g., by Temple Bar, dam Cottage Girl, by Venture, (Fleming)	2	1	1	2	6	6
Milton S., b. h., (Rexford)	4	5	6	3	2	2
Satin Slipper, blk. m., (Grant)	5	3	3	8	3	3
Miss Margaret, blk. m., (Waller)	3	6	7	7	7	7
Josephine, b. m., (Dickerson)	9	4	10	4	4	4
Amboidexter, blk. g., (Maloney)	6	9	4	5	5	5
Silver Chimes, b. g., (Davidson)	10	10	2	1	8	dr
Spaipeen, b. h., (Lapham)	11	8	5	dr		
Redwood Redmond, ch. h., (Cotton)	7	11	8	dis		
Harry S., br. g., (Coates)	8	9	9	dis		
Forest Herr, (Speer)	dis					
The Shah, (Randall)	dis					
Time—2:09; 2:06½; 2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:11¼.						

2:28 Class—Trotting; purse $1,500; (unfinished.)

Pearline C., b. m., by Black Victor, dam Pearl, by Abdallah, Jr., (Kelley)	1	6
Medium Wood, b. g., by Norwood, dam by Happy Medium, (Hudson)	2	1
Nobby, br. g., (Neal)	4	2
Nancy Time, s. m., (Wilson)	3	4
May Fern, s. m., (Highfield)	5	3
White Points, b. g., (Dickerson)	6	5
Madeline, b. m., (Beckwith)	dis.	
Acts Tell, b. g., (Lapham)	dis.	
Time—2:12¼, 2:13¾.		

At Readville, Mass.

Foals of 1894.—Trotting, purse $1,000.

American Belle, b. m., by Rex Americus, dam Beautiful Chimes, (Benedict)	1	1	1
Timbrel, blk. m., (Payne)	2	2	3
Kilda, blk. f., (Marsh)	4	3	2
Loma, blk. f., (Titer)	3	4	dis
Millaska, br. s., (Bither)	dis		
Time—2:16½, 2:17¾, 2:12¼.			

2:13 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,500.

Valende, ch. m., by Mambrino King, dam Lottie, (Benedict)	1	1	1
Chester, br. s., (Noble and Titer)	2	2	2
Time—2:23¼, 2:19, 2:18½.			

2:25 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,500.

Quadriga, ch. g., by Parkville, dam Wautauza, (Miller)	1	1	1
Esperanza, b. s., (Sterling)	2	2	2
Time—2:15½, 2:14¾, 2:15½.			

Match Race.—Best two in three.

Ardetta, b. f., by Advertiser, dam by Piedmont, (Titer)	2	1	1
Cathurst, ch. g., (Newcomb)	1	2	2
Time—2:25¾; 2:25; 2:28.			

Tyro Stakes.—2:40 class; trotting; purse $1,500.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, dam Nettie King, (Benedict)	1	1	1
Georgiania, b. m., (Noble)	2	2	2
Morale, b. m., (Golden)	3	3	3
Prince of India, s. g., (McFerron)	4	4	4
Cello, b. g., (Drinkwater)	5	5	5
Time—2:15; 2:13¼; 2:13½.			

Foals of 1895.—Pacing; purse $500; best two in three.

Mazetta, b. f., by Tennessee Wilkes, dam Marcola, (Bailey)	1	1	
*Dick Wilton, b. g., (Kelley)	2	3	
*Walter C., blk. c., (James)	3	2	
Time—2:19½; 2:20½.			

*Divided second and third money.

At Baltimore.

2:32 Class.—Pacing.

Maximillian, br. s., (Barnes)	8	2	1	1		
Etta Moore, b. m., (Bryan)	6	1	4	5	2	
Ernest McCranee, (Coyne)	1	4	5	4	6	
Robert W., (Simpson)	4	5	6	6	4	
Director, b. m.,	5	5	9	3	4	
Bonnie West, b. m.	7	6	7	7	5	
Egeria, b. m.	9	7	8	7	6	
Lizzie Myers, s. m.	3	9	3	8	dr	
Fat Sam, b. g.	10	9	6	8	9	dr
Time—2:20¼, 2:19¼, 2:20¼, 2:22, 2:25.						

2:40 Class.—Trotting.

Dress Goods, br. m., (McFarland)	1	1	1
Nell

MAYORS IN CONFERENCE

United States, Canada, and Mexico Represented at the Meeting in Columbus.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PAPERS

Street Lighting Discussed by Mayor MacVicar of Des Moines—Joseph Stover Talks About Telegraph Systems.

COLUMBUS Ohio, Sept. 28.—The first annual conference of the Mayors and Councilmen of the United States, Canada, and Mexico was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Mayor Black of this city, about 160 regularly accredited delegates being present in the auditorium. The Mayor's opening remarks were brief, and he closed by introducing Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, who delivered an address of welcome.

Mayor C. A. Collier of Atlanta, Ga., responded for the visitors. Mayor Black was made Chairman of the convention, and Editor Gordon of City Government Secretary.

Chairman Black this afternoon announced a committee to formulate a plan of permanent organization. A careful count made at the afternoon session disclosed the presence of twenty-seven men wearing the official badges of Mayors and fifty-one men and women with those of Councilmen. New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and other large cities are without representation here.

Joseph W. Stover of New York occupied forty minutes of the time of the convention this afternoon in the reading of a paper on "Telegraphic Systems for the Facilitation of Fire and Police Service." It was technical in character.

Chairman Black, in his opening remarks at the night session, made reference to the importance of street lighting in cities, and called attention to the significance and influence of the National Street Lighting Association, now in session here. In closing he introduced Henry Hopkins of New Haven, Conn., who is Secretary of the association.

Mr. Hopkins read a paper on "The Proper Lighting of City Streets," the chief point of which was an analysis of the reasons why the cost of public lighting is increasing while the cost per light is decreasing.

Mayor McVicar of Des Moines, Iowa, followed with a prepared paper on street lighting by contract and by municipal ownership. In the course of the paper he said:

"While we now generally concede the justice of municipal ownership of waterworks, and are about ready to indorse municipal street lighting, we hesitate at going further and declaring for city ownership of such natural monopolies as gas and street railways. We, however, are rapidly coming to believe in the soundness of this principle. Our newspapers and periodicals are teeming with intelligent information on the subject of municipal ownership. No sentiment should be allowed to stand in the way of utilizing these monopolies for the benefit of the whole people, although it be at the expense of private gain.

"The private lighting company, in its efforts to retain a profitable contract, systematically endeavors to demonstrate that they are furnishing light as cheaply as it is possible to furnish it. They ridicule the estimates of competent engineers and criticise the showing of municipal companies. They argue the impossibility of the city economically or honestly operating a plant because of the element of politics that enters into its management, and the manufacturers of apparatus will frequently substantiate their statements. These statements are plausible to the verge of being convincing, and cause one to hesitate before investing in a municipal plant. But a careful inquiry into the conditions environing these institutions shows watered stock, unproductive investments, and inefficiency of apparatus which will fully explain the high cost of production. Compare such a plant with the results obtained from improved apparatus, judicious selection of machinery which will insure high economy of operation that a properly designed plant with modern appliances can produce, and a very different result will be had."

JEWELER LEDERER SUED.

Miss Trase V. Mainz of Providence Asks $50,000 for Breach of Promise of Marriage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—Miss Trase V. Mainz, a strikingly attractive young woman, began a suit for $50,000 today against L. B. Lederer, a wealthy manufacturing jeweler, alleging breach of promise to marry. Miss Mainz, whose home is in this city, was employed in the New York office of Lederer for five months of this year, and the allegation is that Mr. Lederer, who is a widower, paid her attentions both before and during that period, and uttered words which, she says, were equivalent to a promise of marriage.

The plaintiff's family are Germans, and are evidently in moderate circumstances. They decline to discuss the subject of the lawsuit, but the defendant's friends do not hesitate to predict the failure of the action. On the other hand, it is claimed that the plaintiff has strong corroborative evidence to bring out.

Miss Mainz's age is given at twenty-six, but Lederer says she is older than that by seven or eight years. Among the witnesses whom the fair plaintiff has on hand are some gentlemen who quote Lederer as saying that he had ended his little pastime with Trase and that she would find that it was not all milk and honey now. Others say that he talked constantly some months ago of not caring to have any more sweetness wasted upon him.

KILLED BY CARS IN BUFFALO.

Thomas Gaffney's Foot Caught Fast as He Was Walking on the Tracks.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Thomas Gaffney, thirty-seven years old, a gate tender at the North Division Street crossing of the New York Central Railroad, met a terrible death to-night.

While walking along the track his foot caught between a rail and a plank. He struggled to free himself, but before he could do so a train was on him and he was cut to pieces.

CONVOCATION OF MOTHERS.

Fourth Annual Meeting Opened in Chicago—Large Attendance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Fourth Annual Convocation of Mothers convened to-day. The attendance was much larger than at any previous convocation. In the audience were about a dozen men.

Mrs. J. N. Crouse called the meeting to order, and announced "Nature Study, and Methods of Opening the Child's Eyes to the Beauties of Nature" as the subject for the session.

Mrs. Andrew McLeish took part in the debate from the standpoint of a mother, Miss Bertha Payne as a kindergarten teacher and Miss Nora J. Cook as a primary teacher. Miss Elizabeth Harrison, well known to kindergarten followers, also made brief addresses.

Treaty with the Creek Indians.

MUSCOGEE, Indian Territory, Sept. 28.—The Dawes and Creek Commissions have concluded a treaty whereby the Creek Indians agree to allotment and a change in the form of their government. All claims against the United States and all other claims are to be submitted to the United States Senate for arbitration. The new treaty meets the approval of the Indians, but will be fought by all those owning town property or having mineral or grazing franchises in the nation.

Connecticut Guardsmen's Shoot.

NIANTIC, Conn., Sept. 28.—The team representing the Third Regiment won the annual brigade shoot of the Connecticut National Guard, held at the State camp grounds to-day, scoring a total of 666 points out of a possible 840. The Second Regiment team finished second, and the First Regiment third. Lieut. Congdon of the Third Regiment made the highest score of the day and also broke the brigade record.

The Gould Trespass Case in Pinehill.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The actions brought by George J. Gould against Aaron and Hiram Graham for trespassing on his Furlough Lake country seat, in the wilds of the Catskills, were tried at Pinehill yesterday, and far into the night, resulting in a verdict in favor of Mr. Gould in each case.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Three Committees Selected—Recess to be Taken Until Oct. 11.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—At this evening's session of the Monetary Commission, President Edmunds announced the following committees:

On Metallic Currency—C. Stuart Patterson of Pennsylvania, Louis A. Garnett of California, and J. Laurence Laughlin of Illinois.

On Demand Obligations of the Government—Robert S. Taylor of Indiana, Stuyvesant Fish of New York, J. W. Fries of North Carolina, and George F. Edmunds of Vermont.

On the Banking System—Charles S. Fairchild of New York, T. G. Bush of Alabama, W. B. Dean of Minnesota, and George E. Leighton of Missouri.

It was decided that after the meeting of the commission to-morrow morning, a recess be taken until Oct. 11. In the meantime the committees will hold sessions for the purpose of considering in detail and arranging and systematizing the various suggestions which have been received.

As the discussion has proceeded the members realize the wide scope of the investigation upon which they are entering and are beginning to doubt their ability to complete their labors and submit their report before Congress assembles.

H. H. Hanna left for his home at Indianapolis to-day, but will return here before the end of the week.

MR. PORTER MAY RESIGN.

President's Secretary Wants to be Governor of Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, may resign his office within a few months in order to run for Governor of Connecticut. A prominent politician of Connecticut said to-day that Mr. Porter had expressed to a close political friend recently his determination to stand for the nomination.

The Secretary is said to believe he can secure a majority of the delegates to the State Convention.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

An Appraiser, Collector, and Marine Hospital Surgeon Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The following Presidential appointments were announced to-day:

Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of San Francisco, Cal.—JOHN T. DARE.

Collector of Customs, District of St. John's, Fla.—JOSEPH E. LEE.

Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service—PARKER C. KELLOCH.

Schooner Ranger Stranded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A telegram received at the Life Saving Bureau says that the schooner Ranger, from Wilmington, Del., for New York, stranded this morning a mile and a half north of Henlopen Station, Delaware. The crew of four were saved.

The Ranger is a small craft, hailing from New Bedford, Mass. She was built at Brunswick, Me., in 1871, and measures 24 tons, being 49 feet long, 16 feet beam, and 6 feet depth.

Missing Travelers Found.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The State Department has been making inquiries for some time to ascertain the whereabouts of Harry Tollerton, son of B. W. Tollerton, of Toledo, Ohio, and Prof. D. J. Holmes of Meadville, Penn., who were in Europe on the way to enter a Berlin university. It was feared that the young men had been captured by brigands, but a telegram received to-day from Mr. Tollerton announces that he has heard from his son at Luzerne, Switzerland.

Lieut. Milliken Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The President has accepted the resignation of Additional Second Lieut. Seth M. Milliken, Third Cavalry. The young officer is a son of the late Representative Milliken of Maine. He recently graduated from West Point, and has resigned to enter business in New York with his uncle.

Consular Vacancy at Florence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Charles Belmont Davis, United States Consul at Florence, Italy, has resigned that position, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day as follows: H. C. Lathrop, Pike; F. S. Barnes, Silver Lake Assembly.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of absence have been granted Lieut. Earle D. A. Pearce, Fifth Cavalry, one month, on account of sickness, from Sept. 30; Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry, one month, on Surgeon's certificate, from Sept. 30; Lieut. S. A. Kephart, Fourth Artillery, one month, from Oct. 1.

Extensions of leave are granted Capt. John McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry, for six months, on account of sickness; Capt. S. A. Mills, Fifth Artillery, to Nov. 30.

So much of orders as directs Capt. Frederic V. Abbott, Corps of Engineers, to report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty as engineer officer of that department, is rescinded.

The resignation of Additional Second Lieut. Seth M. Milliken, Third Cavalry, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 30.

The following change in the Faculty of the Army Medical School is ordered: Capt. George Deshon, Assistant Surgeon, is designated as instructor in hospital corps drill and first aid to wounded, vice Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

First Lieut. William W. Forsyth, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, to take effect Nov. 1, and will join his troop.

First Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and join his troop.

First Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Quartermaster, Twenty-first Infantry, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Capt. Frederic G. Hodgson, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties in charge of the construction of public buildings at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: First Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, Company E, to date from Sept. 16, vice Normoyle, appointed Quartermaster. He will remain on duty with the Ninth Infantry until Dec. 1, when he will join his company; Additional Second Lieut. Rufus E. Longan, Eighteenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, Company K, Sept. 16, with rank from June 11, vice Schoeffel, promoted.

The following transfers are made in the Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George L. Scott, from Troop D to Troop L; Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom, from Troop L to Troop D.

The following transfers are made in the Sixteenth Infantry: First Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, from Company D to Company I; First Lieut. Charles Miller, from Company I to Company D.

Capt. William D. Beech, Third Cavalry, Capt. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Albert L. Mills, First Cavalry, will proceed to Topeka, Kan., for duty at the encampment of the Kansas National Guard, Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, and, upon the completion of this duty will return to their stations.

Navy.

Ensign L. S. Thompson is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Oct. 1.

Lieut. G. M. Stanly is ordered to temporary duty at the Bureau of Navigation.

Mate O. Christopherson is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Mate L. B. Gallagher is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Vermont.

Gunner F. L. Hoagland is detached from the Columbia, Oct. 4, and ordered as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance at works of the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn.

Gunner T. M. Johnson is ordered to the Columbia, Oct. 4.

Commander H. Elmer is ordered as Inspector of Ordnance at the Cramps' shipyard.

Francis O. Abbott Appointed.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Francis O. Abbott of Chatham Centre has been appointed as Superintendent of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, at a salary of $1,500 a year and maintenance.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

Many New Cases in New Orleans, Mobile, and the Infected Mississippi Towns.

BUSINESS MUCH DEPRESSED

A Big Effort to be Made To-day to Secure Some Modification of the Quarantine Regulations—Many Employes Discharged.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—There was no material change in the yellow fever situation in this city to-day. Two deaths resulted from the disease, and twenty-one new cases were reported. There was one death at Biloxi, Miss., to-day, and ten new cases are reported from Edwards. Four suspicious cases in one family at Clinton, Miss., are under observation, but have not yet been declared to be yellow fever. The inhabitants of that town are leaving in large numbers.

Mobile reports two deaths and ten new cases as the record there for the last twenty-four hours. The work of combatting the disease in that city goes on unceasingly. The whole fever-infected district has been cleaned and disinfected, and the yards, sinks and drains, streets and gutters, and the districts adjacent are now receiving like care. The exodus of the population apparently has come to a standstill.

Business in New Orleans is showing feeble signs of revival, and the railroads are putting forward great efforts to secure a modification of the quarantine regulations. Dr. Oliphant's trip up the road to-morrow at the invitation of the Southern Pacific Company, with a view of securing a modification of the existing quarantine, will settle one way or another whether or not trade is to stagnate for several weeks longer, or whether it is partially to be resumed at once. The trip will also settle the question whether or not New Orleans will raise the bar against Galveston and other Texas points.

The railroads and manufactories and the big wholesale and retail stores in this city have dispensed with the services of many of their employes until business again picks up. The hotels have done away with extra help and have cut off many of their hands, and every family is living with rigid economy.

Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, is still here. He says he is inclined to believe that the yellow fever was imported into New Orleans from the coast towns before it was discovered in Ocean Springs. This he thinks accounts for the number of cases here. He also says that the popular fallacy that negroes are immune has been exploded. He thinks the negroes help largely to spread the disease. He says the death rate about equals that of the Jacksonville epidemic, and exceeds that of the Brunswick epidemic.

The School Board last night decided on an indefinite postponement of the opening of the schools. Ten days' notice will be given, and those teachers who are out of the city need not return until the fever has been stamped out. Every private school in the city and most of those in the State have postponed their opening.

NO FEVER IN TEXAS.

The County Authorities Quarantine Freight From St. Louis.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 28.—There is not a case of yellow fever declared so far in Texas. A negro woman at Houston, who recently came from Beaumont, is isolated and under guard, but it is not believed that she has the fever.

Dr. W. G. Thornton of Victoria, Texas, has served notice on General Superintendent Forbes of the Victoria Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad that all freight shipped from or via St. Louis or any other part of Missouri is forbidden to cross the Victoria County line. Dr. Thornton says that this is intended to forbid the handling of any freight from any point east of Houston or Galveston, and cuts off New York as well as St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The action of the county health authorities at Victoria, Texas, in instituting a strict quarantine against all shipments from St. Louis or any other point in Missouri is denounced by St. Louis business men as unwarranted, and calculated to do the business interests of this city great damage. It is feared that the precedent thus set will spread. It is generally believed by local business men that the Victoria quarantine arises from the report that New Orleans merchants are shipping freight to St. Louis, and, without breaking bulk, are reshipping and rebilling it from here to Texas. That this is done is denied by every road leading into St. Louis.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 28.—The county authorities to-day quarantined against Houston and Victoria on account of suspicious cases of sickness, supposed to be yellow fever, in those cities. The quarantine applies to railroad trains and mail, as well as to persons. The afternoon train from Houston was stopped by quarantine officers, and the train crew and one passenger from Houston were placed in a coach and are now held under guard pending a decision in the case by the quarantine officers.

TRIED FOR ALASKA IN VAIN.

A. J. York of Newark Beats His Way to Seattle, but Is Forced to Return.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Alfred J. York of 65 Arlington Street reached this city yesterday afternoon, after traveling across the continent in an effort to reach the Klondike. He had 70 cents when he boarded a New York Central freight train at Mott Haven last Summer to beat the first part of his way across the continent.

He says he reached Chicago without trouble. There he made $17 working at his trade as a mason. He then beat his way through to Seattle. He found the last steamer northward would sail in two days. He did not have a cent, so stowed himself away on the steamer, but was discovered and thrown off a half hour before the hour of sailing. He said he then looked about the city, and found about 10,000 men in the same plight as himself. He determined that it was no place to winter in, so started East the same night. He beat his way home. He says he will start in the Spring with money enough to take him through. He says the condition of some of the men stranded at Seattle is pitiful, and that it is bound to be far worse before Spring. He believes the rush in the Spring to the gold fields will be very heavy.

NEW MINES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Chickasaw Nation Places a Royalty on Its Mined Gold.

DENISON, Texas, Sept. 28.—The Chickasaw Legislature now in session at Tshoming, Indian Territory, has passed an act placing a royalty on all gold that is hereafter mined in the Chickasaw Nation. This action was brought about by Indian citizens who live near Purcell, in the Chickasaw Nation, taking out samples of the ore.

Some of the Chickasaws, who have investigated the matter, are under the belief that the Klondike is a small, insignificant gold field compared with the one just discovered near Purcell. The secret of the location of the gold is locked in the bosoms of the discoverers and a few prominent men of the nation, who are guarding it sacredly.

DISCOVERIES NEAR LITTLE ROCK.

Persons from Cincinnati and Elsewhere Quietly Buying Up Land.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 28.—Excitement continues to prevail in an acute degree near Purdam's Springs, in this county, north of Little Rock, over the discovery of gold. Persons from Cincinnati and elsewhere have been buying up tracts of land in that vicinity on the strength of developments in the past few weeks. They have gone about it quietly, and without manifesting a disposition to get their names into the papers, and this strengthens the belief in the merit of the developments so far. If the subdued excitement breaks forth in its fullness, there promises to be a second Klondike excitement.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS MEETS.

Chairman Moses Speaks of the Unsettled Land and the Overflow of Large Streams.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 28.—The National Irrigation Congress assembled at 1:30 P. M. to-day, thirteen States being represented. After welcoming speeches by Gov. Holcomb, Mayor Graham, and Chancellor MacLean of the State University, E. R. Moses, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, said, in part:

"The time has come, to the minds of all who fully know the condition of the East and the West, that this country can no longer remain half settled and half unsettled. Individual and co-operative efforts have gone as far as they can go. Uncle Sam owns the unsettled land, and it has now come to the parting of the ways; either the Government must open these lands for settlement or turn them over in fee simple to the States and Territories in which they lie, that they may do it.

"We irrigationists are satisfied that Congress will have to adopt our plan of preventing the overflow of large streams by the storage of waters near the heads in such a manner as to feed the stream at times of low water, and at other times to be used in irrigation, navigation, and manufacturing industries; and in this way the damage to life and property now caused each year by overflows will be prevented and large tracts of arid land can be reclaimed by these waters and opened for settlement."

THREE KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Wagon Run Down on the B. and O. at Carrcroft, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 28.—Maud Baldwin, aged six years, and George Baldwin, aged eight years, children of Robert L. Baldwin, overseer of J. Edward Addicks's farm, near Claymont, and Mark Debruskl, were instantly killed this morning at Carrcroft, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a few miles below this city. They were out driving. Both children were horribly mangled. The horse was killed and the wagon torn to splinters.

The train which struck the wagon was the north-bound train, which leaves Wilmington at 7:15.

NEW CASTLE WRECK RECALLED.

Elmer E. Black and His Wife Believed to Have Been Killed There.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—There seems to be no doubt that Elmer E. Black, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, and his wife were victims of the railroad wreck at New Castle, Col., Sept. 9. A special dispatch from Pittsburg says that Superintendent Pitcairn of the Pennsylvania has identified the burned and blackened portion of a Pennsylvania Railroad pass found at the wreck, on which the name of Black could be faintly deciphered, as one issued to Elmer E. Black. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Black in all probability were among the ashes of seven unidentified victims, whose bodies were almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Zanesville Section Men Killed.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Heavy fog obscured the tracks so that a handcar was struck about three miles out by the inspection train of the Muskingum Valley officials early to-day, and three men were killed and two injured. They were section men coming into the city.

DR. EVANS TO FOUND A HOME.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Dr. Thomas W. Evans, who has figured prominently as the favored dentist of the crowned heads of Europe for forty years, arrived at the Auditorium Annex Hotel to-day.

With a part of his fortune of $35,000,000 Dr. Evans will establish a home in his native city, Philadelphia, on the plan of the Lafayette Home for American girls, in Paris. This home, which was dedicated to the memory of his wife, is of world-wide fame.

WOMAN JURORS IN KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 28.—Miss M. E. Ross, Mrs. A. W. Douglass, Mrs. A. Kauffman, and Miss Cora Wheeler, who were drawn on the District Court jury, the first women ever called for such service in Kansas, responded to the summons to-day, and all except Miss Wheeler expressed a willingness to serve.

The question of their eligibility was raised by Judge Biddle, who cited a United States Supreme Court opinion to show that they were not competent.

Judge Simons sustained this view. He paid the women a compliment for their willingness to serve as jurors.

CASE OF ENGINEER SHOLL.

Suspended for Allowing Mrs. Oelrichs and Sister to Ride in His Cab.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—When coming across the continent recently Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Virginia Fair, accepted the invitation of Engineer Sholl of the Central Pacific to ride in the cab of his engine from Promontory to Terrace, a stretch of road noted for its scenic beauty. The rules of the company are against the extension of such privileges as riding on the engine to passengers unless a special permit is produced, so the engineer was suspended for forty days for disobedience to rules. On learning of this order Mrs. Oelrichs telegraphed to Engineer Sholl to come to San Francisco.

He arrived here on Thursday, and it is currently reported that his unauthorized hospitality is to be handsomely rewarded.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific Sale Nov. 1—The Master in Chancery's Dispatch.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28.—Late this afternoon a telegram was received from Master in Chancery Cornish, now in New York, fixing Nov. 1 as the date for the sale of the Union Pacific.

Master in Chancery W. B. Cornish is stopping at the Hotel Manhattan. He was asked last night to confirm the announcement from Omaha that the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad would take place Nov. 1.

Judge Cornish said he had arranged for the sale to take place at different places along the line of the Union Pacific during the early part of November.

"The sale," he said, "will be held by me Nov. 1 at Omaha and at the several other places succeeding days."

A meeting of the Union Pacific Railway Company's Executive Committee was held yesterday. The Reorganization Committee made public the statement that it had made arrangements with the Government which would hasten the foreclosure proceedings. Thirty days after the notice is issued, the sale will take place. The committee has been able to make concessions to the Government which will add to the original bid about $2,000,000. The bid was $45,754,050, less the sinking fund, $17,738,209.86, so that $28,015,850.13 remains to be covered into the United States Treasury.

Atchison Earnings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The net earnings of the Atchison system for the month of August were $921,281, an increase of $169,325 over the same month of last year. For the two months of the fiscal year, to Aug. 31, the net earnings were $1,386,038, an increase of $80,185. The total income from operation for the two months shows an increase of $152,679.

Old Colony Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The officers and Directors of the Old Colony Railroad were re-elected at the annual meeting to-day. The vacancy caused by the death of J. R. Kendrick was not filled. The stockholders voted to authorize an issue of $1,000,000 bonds at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent.

The Hogansville Incident Closed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Post Office Department is inclined to regard the incident of the shooting of the Postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., as closed. The postal officials say the matter was exaggerated from the beginning, and that the Postmaster, who has returned to his duties, is not being made the subject of further annoyance. Precautions have been taken to prevent the boycotting of the office as far as possible by having mail cars closed when trains stop at Hogansville, and by warning neighboring Postmasters against encouraging the practice.

NO POWER TO HELP SPAIN

Germany and Austria Will Not Be Influenced by the Interests in Cuba.

FRANCE THE MOST INTERESTED

A Berlin Dispatch Says If the Other Powers Should Protest to Washington Germany Would Not Be Likely to Keep Aloof.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The statement that the German and Austrian Emperors have decided to intervene between Spain and the United States is utterly unfounded. Public opinion here favors Spain, but there is no question of the German Cabinet making itself a cat's-paw for Spain, while Austrian diplomacy will not allow its foreign policy to be influenced by certain dynastic interests.

"Even apart from that consideration, Austria can do nothing against the United States. It is pointed out here that France has by far the greatest financial interest in Spain, and as a republic, could with more moral weight stand up against the unjust aspirations of another republic. Should the other powers send a protest to Washington, Germany would not be likely to keep aloof, but that is all. Her commercial interests in the United States are too great to be staked for Spanish rule in Cuba."

SKIRMISHING IN CUBA.

Spaniards Find a Quantity of Ammunition Intended for the Rebels.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—It is semi-officially announced to-day that in an engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents at the Tranquilidad Plantation, in the District of Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, the latter lost 32 men killed and had 48 men wounded. Among the killed, it is further stated were Ramon Rios, a brother of the well-known insurgent leader Salvador Rios, and Felix Rios, Amador Nesa, Eugenio del Cristo, and Juan Guerra, all of whom are said to be prominent insurgent chiefs of that district.

The insurgents recently attacked a Spanish convoy on its way from Manzanillo to Bayamo. The engagement, which took place in the vicinity of Barrancas, resulted in the Spaniards losing 13 men killed and 27 men wounded.

General of Division Bosch and Brig. Gens. Garcia Aldavo and Lopez Amor have arrived at Bayamo.

Capt. José Monasterio of the artillery, with two companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery, embarked on Tuesday last on board the Spanish torpedo boat Nueva España in order to reconnoitre the coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio. Near Cape San Antonio, its western extremity, on Thursday last, Capt. Monasterio landed a detachment of his troops at Cajamaora, and on the road to La Jaula he discovered one Hotchkiss cannon, 190 cartridges for the gun, a quantity of artillery harness, 4 pack saddles, 12 boxes of Hotchkiss cannon cartridges, and other ammunition, including a quantity of dynamite cartridges.

Continuing the search, Capt. Monasterio found near Caimanita Beach and near Punta de Leon 808 boxes of Remington and Mauser rifle cartridges.

It was apparent that all these munitions of war had recently been landed in that vicinty by a filibustering expedition.

NO EXPORTATION OF TOBACCO.

Weyler Declares His Prohibition Edict Still in Force.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has published a decree declaring still in force his prohibition of the exportation of leaf tobacco produced in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. In December the matter will be opened up to discussion, and the opinions of manufacturers and corporations interested as to the convenience or inconvenience of exportation will be invited, with a view to a final decision.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has declined to assume the Presidency of the reorganized Palaca Junta, formed of leading men in the island. The Presidency will go to the Marquis de Montero, a prominent Autonomist.

DUPUY DE LOME IN WASHINGTON.

Spanish Minister Returns to the Capital from Lenox.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, has arrived here somewhat unexpectedly from Lenox, where he is spending the Summer with his family. He reached Washington yesterday at noon, and later in the day called at the State Department and saw Assistant Secretary of State Day.

It is said by officials that the Minister's visit has no special significance at this time. He is looking at a new legation building, corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Eighteenth Street, to be opened in October.

Minister de Lome makes an official denial of the authenticity of an interview said to have taken place with the Spanish Premier, Gen. Azcarraga, and widely published in this country last Saturday. The Minister has been advised that no such interview occurred, and that the Premier did not see the person claiming to have interviewed him. The interview purported to give the Premier's views of the call of Minister Woodford on the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Gen. Woodford Exchanges Visits.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—United States Minister Woodford to-day exchanged visits with the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other members of the Cabinet.

The six Anarchists who were arrested yesterday in consequence of revelations as to an alleged Anarchist plot were released to-day.

American Liberated in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Pedro Hernandez Montaner, a naturalized American, who has been in jail for the last two months at Guines, charged with complicity in the insurrection, was liberated to-day.

Spanish Court Back in Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The Queen Regent and the Court have arrived here from San Sebastian, their Summer residence.

The Nova Scotia Exhibition.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 28.—The Provincial Exhibition opened here to-day. All the buildings are new and the display made in the different departments excels that of any previous show of the kind held in Nova Scotia. At the formal opening addresses were delivered by Lord Kelvin, Vice Admiral Fisher, Lieut. Gov. Daly, and others. The attendance promises to be large.

Two Men Killed by a Fall.

Joseph Stephens, forty years old, of Cornelia Street, Ridgewood Heights, and Frederick Lott, forty-five years old, of 15 George Street, East New York, were at work yesterday afternoon repairing the roof on an extension to William Frank's brewery at Ridgewood. From some unknown cause the rope at one end of the suspended scaffold on which the men were working broke and both men were thrown to the ground sixty feet below. Stephens was killed instantly. Lott's ribs were nearly all broken, and his spine was fractured. He died soon after being removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Canon Gore to Preach.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Gore, Canon of Westminster, is the guest of Bishop Potter, and is to preach the sermon before the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Nearly all the delegates to the convention attended a meeting held last night in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Various topics were discussed.

WHY MR. PLATT SMILED.

He Sat in a Cheering Convention and Saw Delegates Do as He Had Directed.

Senator Platt, with Mrs. Platt and a party of men and women, sat in a box at Carnegie Music Hall and smiled at what he saw. He was entitled to smile. He saw 348 delegates from the four counties of Greater New York, and knew that a vast majority were there merely to do his bidding.

He saw other things that would have made a more austere man smile. He saw the house prettily decorated with the American flag, festooned with many curious devices, but still showing always the red, white, and blue, and he saw every seat in the place occupied and many of the aisles crowded.

He saw, or he might have seen, the two tiers of boxes filled with women, some young and some old, but all well-dressed and pretty, and he saw nearly all of them, as well as all the occupants of the galleries and at least 300 of the delegates, rise in their seats with the first excitement of the evening and cheer themselves hoarse in his honor.

He saw more than that. He saw Jacob Worth, the gallant old Brooklyn leader who had defied him, humbled, and he heard Sheriff Buttling, Mr. Worth's lieutenant, move to make Gen. Tracy's nomination unanimous, because he wanted to "vote for a winner." When it had been decided that Sheriff Buttling was not entitled to speak on a question that involved his right to his "seat in the convention," the big Sheriff did not accept the ruling gracefully, and replied to the shouts of "Sit down!" "Sit down!" with the reply, "When I get through I'll sit down."

Col. M. J. Dady, who was one of the Willis delegates, who received only half a vote in the First District, but who was entitled to speak on the strength of his full seat in the Third District delegation, said he was surprised at the complaints of the "Brooklyn reformers," and reminded them of a time when he had received what he termed unfair treatment from the same "reformers," who then had a majority in Brooklyn.

The first business presented was the report of the Committee on Contests. This brought out a vote of 301 to 46 against Mr. Low.

Mr. Platt saw all those things and smiled. He smiled throughout the evening until when the vote on the Mayoralty candidate was announced as 297 for Tracy, 49 for Low, and 2 for Schroeder, he left the box and went home with Mrs. Platt.

A ROUND-ROBIN FOR FITCH.

Business Men Sign a Paper Asking All Parties to Nominate Him.

The following statement was circulated yesterday among the business men of the City of New York:

We, the undersigned, believe that the interests of the taxpayers of the City of New York demand that the nomination and election of the first Controller of the Greater New York should not be controlled by political or partisan considerations; that such interests will best be subserved by the election of a Controller from the Borough of Manhattan, and, regardless of party obligations, we earnestly urge upon the representatives of our respective parties the desirability of a joint and unanimous renomination to that office of the present incumbent, the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, whose familiarity with the duties of his office makes him especially fitted to deal with the many difficulties of a financial character attending consolidation, and whose record as Controller has shown that his administration of that office in the forthcoming administration would be safe, successful, and conservative.

It has been signed by the following persons and firms: Theodore W. Myers, ex-Controller; Henry D. McCord, ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange; Franklin Edson, ex-Mayor and ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange; Evan Thomas, ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange; F. T. Goldsmith and Theodore Wolf, both prominent in the grain trade; F. H. Parker, President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank and ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange; W. B. Smith, member of the Consolidated Exchange; C. H. Wilcox, member of the Stock Exchange; John G. O'Keeffe of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co., John A. Sullivan, Vice President and manager of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; Miles M. O'Brien, ex-School Commissioner, of H. B. Claflin & Co.; R. T. Woodward, dry goods, 43 Worth Street; Walter Stanton, President of the Democratic Union, dry goods, 85 Worth Street; Thomas Barrett, paper business, 78 Duane Street; M. W. Carr, butter and cheese, 7 and 9 Harrison Street; George W. Olivit, country produce, 335 Washington Street; J. P. Cowper, country produce, 335 Washington Street; Henry J. Mahr, butter, cheese, and eggs, 8 Harrison Street; William I. Young, butter, cheese, and eggs, 149 Reade Street; Stephen Farrelly, manager of the American News Company; Cornelius O'Reilly, builder and storage; James F. Wenman, ex-Park Commissioner; M. H. Moses, grocery business, 81 Vesey Street; W. I. La Roche, President of the Metropolitan Hardware Company; Thornton N. Motley & Co., Iron business, and Charles E. Doty, broker, 149 Reade Street.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

Editorial from To-day's Tribune.

The Republican City Convention last evening was evidently dominated by a strategic purpose. It was in no sense a convention of finalities, but frankly avowed that it was putting up a ticket to be used if possible in future negotiations for an anti-Tammany union. Gen. Tracy in his address made no concealment of the fact that he reluctantly took the nomination with the intention of relieving himself of the burden if he should find it possible to do so, and Mr. Quigg declared in debate that the organization leaders would not hesitate to advise any candidate to retire in the interest of harmony. So while a separate Republican ticket has been put in the field, and the foes of Tammany are apparently ranged in two bodies with inharmonious plans, the task of bringing them to work together for victory is yet by no means hopeless.

The situation which controlled yesterday's convention was most unfortunate. We cannot think that the Republicans did wisely in going into conference and answering the appeals of the Committee of Fifty and the Purroy people, who have done nothing to make it humiliating to take their advice with the ultimatum that the nomination of Seth Low could not be considered. We think it would have contributed more to party welfare and prospects of success to have taken Mr. Low, whose independent strength is unmistakably great. The blind stubbornness of the leaders and the meek submission of the followers is to be reg

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Half a King—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:00.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Little Minister—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sign of the Cross—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Late Mr. Castello—8:15.
HARLEM MUSIC HALL—Sergt. Hickey—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—The Cat and the Cherub—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

In Mr. PLATT'S convention last night the band at least knew its business. It played "Hail to the Chief" as the great boss entered the box from which during the session he was a witness of the mechanical precision with which his orders were carried out. There never was an assembly of freemen more abjectly obedient to a master or held more unresistingly in thralldom to one man. Strict prearrangement governed all the proceedings. The nominations, the platform, and all the acts of commission and of omission complied with the antecedent instructions of the absolute ruler of the Republican Party in the City and State of New York.

The nomination of Gen. TRACY by a vote of 297 to 49 for Mr. Low, whose name was hissed and hooted in the convention, tells the story of PLATT'S real command of the Republicans. But neither this vote nor the hisses of PLATT'S puppets express the sentiment of respectable Republicanism in New York City. Gen. TRACY promptly accepted, for he had promised to accept, but in doing it he lowered himself to PLATT'S level, and even beneath it. The nomination confers disgrace, not honor. He consents to be PLATT'S scourge for punishing SETH LOW and the Citizens' Union. Gen. TRACY has been a soldier. PLATT asks him to take up the trade of political assassination. The strong name upon the ticket is that of Controller FITCH, and it is for his strength with the voters rather than for any admiration of his fidelity to the city's interests that the Republicans have nominated him. But we will overlook the lack of disinterestedness in their motive. They deserve praise for this good action. The credit of the city will be higher if Mr. FITCH is continued at the head of the Finance Department than if a new man is called to that post. We hope the Citizens' Union and the Democrats will make Mr. FITCH their candidate as well, and insure his election as a non-political Controller.

In ostentatious negation of the principle of non-political government for cities, the platform read by Mr. LAUTERBACH thrust valiantly to the fore the issue between gold and silver. But all other features of this platform pale their partisan and ineffectual splendors before the stern majesty of the declaration that "public franchises should not become the unlimited property of individuals or corporations," read in a tone of Spartan renunciation by EDWARD LAUTERBACH, counsel of the Third Avenue Railroad, fresh from his bootless conquest of a Board of Aldermen restrained by an injunction at the last moment from granting to his corporation the King's Bridge Road franchise to have, hold, and operate until the day of judgment. After this unimpeachable testimony to the pious sincerity of the declarations of this convention, Mr. LAUTERBACH'S pronouncement on the Raines law, which would have distinguished any other platform we ever read, came as a sort of anti-climax. Usually it would be worth going miles to see and hear LAUTERBACH read a Raines law plank declaring that that statute was beautiful in principle, and well adapted to the habits of the people of Herkimer, but was a little too stiff for this city, "unique in its cosmopolitan character," together with the further and audaciously juggled statement that the provisions of the law as to hours and conditions of the sale of liquor, as well as the provisions for their enforcement, "are wisely to be left to the will of the people of New York and the judgment of their duly constituted authorities." To win the Sunday-beer vote of the city, yet not lose the sanctimonious hard-cider vote of the country, is beyond the powers even of a LAUTERBACH. But LAUTERBACH'S plank on inalienable franchises is the gem of this collection.

Deserted by thousands of the respectable Republicans of the city, deserted by the Fifty of Brooklyn, and even by PURROY, the Platt organization enters a contest in which its defeat is absolutely certain and in which its only purposes are the puerile exhibition of its wounded pride and the punishment of the Citizens' Union for sticking to its candidate and its principles. Mr. PLATT stakes much on the issue of the canvass in which he asks Gen. TRACY to play a rôle so ignoble. He will lose his last penny of political capital if he fails to defeat Mr. Low, and with the most vindictive intentions in the world it is by no means certain that he will defeat him.

DEBS ON STRIKES.

It is rather encouraging to read that Mr. EUGENE V. DEBS has come to the conclusion, which he has announced at a "National Labor Conference" in Chicago, that "strikes don't pay." Because there is nobody who has done more to stir up strikes nor perhaps anybody who has done so much to make them ferocious and spiteful. He has suffered for this propensity of his by a term of imprisonment which he underwent, to the high satisfaction of all decent and peaceable people. That experience has taught him a good deal. It has taught him, for one thing, not to disobey judicial injunction. It was by such disobedience that he got into trouble in Illinois. When another injunction was launched against him not long ago, he declaimed against the Judge who issued it, making fierce faces and uttering terrible words from a place safely out of the Judge's jurisdiction. But he did not again venture to disobey the injunction.

And now his experience has brought him the other valuable lesson which he has just been inculcating—"Strikes don't pay." It is true he adds that "they are caused by the employing classes." "When capitalists get ready for a strike they provoke one," DEBS explains, "knowing well their cause is won before the conflict is begun." This is absurd, but something must be pardoned to the spunk of DEBS. The main point is that he has become convinced of the inutility of strikes.

What he says about the provocation of strikes by the employers has very little truth in it, if any. Except upon a declining market, it is very greatly to the interest of employers to keep at work, and the disturbance of their business and the injury to their plant by disuse, to say nothing of the risk of violence, make it their habitual interest to prevent strikes instead of provoking them. They are commonly willing, even apart from considerations of humanity, to pay a large price for averting strikes. What is true is that they know better than anybody else what price they can afford to pay for that result. If, in any extensive industry, they unite in refusing a demand that is backed by the threat of a strike and the consequent paralysis of the industry, the strong presumption is that they cannot afford to grant it. And upon this question they are the first authorities. They know immeasurably more about it than the men in their employ. If they mean to grant the demands in any event, they grant them not at the end but at the beginning of a strike. If they allow the strike to take place at all, then the chance of its success is infinitesimal.

That is why strikes, as a rule, "don't pay" and "are useless." These considerations are obvious enough, but it has taken DEBS a long time to comprehend them. They are comprehended, in every unsuccessful strike, only at the cost of much suffering and of an embitterment of class feeling that is almost as deplorable. It is to be hoped that DEBS may be as efficacious when he is talking sense as he has been when he was talking nonsense.

M'KANE AND QUIGG.

The Tribune is authority for the statement that Mr. QUIGG supports and Mr. PLATT approves the movement for the pardon of JOHN Y. MCKANE. We are not surprised, but even these hardened hucksters in politics should be ashamed of favoring such an outrage.

The pardon would confer on MCKANE the rights of citizenship, which by many and gross crimes he has forfeited. Whether he serve out the remainder of his term is of small consequence. That he should enjoy again the rights of which he is justly deprived is of very great consequence. Suppose that it were a new matter, that Gov. BLACK were a Judge, and MCKANE an alien applying for naturalization, and QUIGG his advocate, and that it should be proved that the applicant was a felon, not yet released from prison to which his Government had sentenced him for corruption, for the basest betrayal of official duty, and for cynical outrages on the rights of citizens. What would be the general opinion of decent men as to Mr. QUIGG'S impudence and Gov. BLACK'S duty?

The case is worse than that, because MCKANE is not an alien, and the Government he has outraged and which has imprisoned him is not a foreign Government. We shall not for a moment believe that any pressure can induce or force Gov. BLACK to do so bad a deed. He cannot possibly think so meanly of the rights of citizenship in his own State as to make a gift of them to a man who, having once enjoyed them, has by such vile offenses forfeited them.

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS.

The establishment of a lightship on the outer edge of the famous Diamond Shoals of Cape Hatteras suggests some considerations about lighthouses. It is generally known that an attempt of no small importance was made to build a lighthouse on the Diamond Shoals. A contractor constructed a caisson at a great cost and caused it to be towed out to the required point, but the seas overwhelmed it and it went to the bottom and was lost. The Diamond Shoals are famous for their constant rough weather, and they lie, as sailors would put it, "slap in the fairway" from New York to Southern ports. It was necessary that some kind of a guide be put there, and it has been found that a lightship answers the requirements of commerce. A much-needed lightship is that which has been placed ten miles south of Fire Island Lighthouse, and in the path of steamers approaching this port from France and Great Britain.

Many persons, doubtless, will wonder how a lightship can take the place of a lighthouse, for almost every one knows that the former cannot be seen as far as the latter, because it does not throw as powerful a light. The popular idea is that a lighthouse is situated on some dangerous spot which its light enables the mariner to see. This is a greatly mistaken idea. A lighthouse is of almost as great value in the daytime as it is at night. It is merely a landmark by which the mariner shapes his course. A ship coming from England, for instance, steers so as to sight Fire Island Light, and, having done so, by processes known to the navigator she ascertains her distance and direction from it, and then steers to sight Sandy Hook Lightship.

This being the case, a lightship is almost as useful as a lighthouse. It is true that the latter enables a vessel to keep further away from a danger than the former, but a lightship will make it possible for her to keep several miles away, and that is all that is necessary. In the case of Fire Island the new lightship is extremely valuable, because it lies directly in the beaten track and enables navigators approaching this port to verify their position with great certainty. The same is true in a less degree of the Diamond Shoals light vessel, and the difference in cost between placing her there and placing a lighthouse is very large.

WANTED—A STATE POLICE.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the killing at Hazleton, Penn., is practically of no value, since the jury disagree. Part of them find that the action of the Sheriff's deputies was unnecessary and therefore unwarranted, and part of them find just the contrary. The verdict, after such investigation as was possible, reflects very fairly public opinion formed with no investigation, on the reports of the newspapers. That there should be serious doubt of the justice of the action of the officers in a matter of this importance is unfortunate. The taking of a number of human lives, when the victims, though engaged in disorderly and illegal acts, were by no means of the criminal class, is a deplorable thing. Its necessity—if it were really necessary, as we believe that in this case it was—should be clear not only to the authorities but to the public. Otherwise the cause of law and order suffers from the very acts done in its support.

The result, we are sure, would have been very different had the preservation of the peace and the regulation of the crowd on the highway been in the hands of a regularly organized, experienced, and disciplined police force. That such a force is sorely needed in Pennsylvania is shown by the bloody fight at Girardville in the same region between two mobs of precisely the same class as the men who were shot by the Sheriff's deputies at Hazleton. And the need of a competent police force outside of the large cities, in every State of the Union, is very frequently shown. A multitude of minor disorders and of unpunished crimes of violence demonstrate that, and whenever there is a strike on a large scale not within the jurisdiction of a competent police force, it is well known that the only resource is the militia, which is often inadequate, and is always costly, and to the members of the force extremely burdensome.

For the prevention of ordinary crime and for the detection of the criminals, the services of the Sheriff and his chance deputies, or of the country constables, are simply worthless. For the suppression of disorder and the firm keeping of the peace in times of excitement and passion this force is only by chance effective and is often worse than nothing. What a good police force of very modest numbers can accomplish readily, quietly, and swiftly, and generally without taking of life, the untrained and unorganized county force cannot do at all or do at great risk. Trained policemen know how to prevent as well as to check disorder; they know when a mob is only troublesome and when it is really dangerous; they know how to be patient when patience is needed, and how to act together with energy and success when action is really necessary. Above all, if they are properly commanded, they are impartial and free from the passions which prevail about them. For both the prevention and the suppression of disorder a score of good policemen are worth a hundred Sheriff's deputies or a company of militia.

Obviously, an adequate police force cannot be maintained by small towns and villages, or even by thinly settled counties. It would be absurd, for instance, in this State to propose threescore county systems of police. But a thoroughly efficient police available in every county could readily be provided by the State. Nor should the expense be a serious objection. It would be considerable, but it would be a good investment. New York and Pennsylvania have had to pay enough money for property destroyed by violence to maintain a good police force for years. And if this were not the case the advantages secured would largely outweigh the cost.

PARTY "RESPONSIBILITY."

The only plea that respectable men venture to make for failing to support the Citizens' Union and its candidate is that Mr. Low, if elected, would be "responsible to no party." Responsibility to a party would not help the city, unless the party itself could be held responsible. What is the kind of responsibility which is acknowledged by the Republican Party, or by the Tammany Party? How is it to be enforced?

These are not questions of theory. They are extremely practical. If Mr. TRACY were Mayor of New York he would acknowledge and observe a certain obligation to his party which would take the shape chiefly of consulting Mr. PLATT in his appointments. But does any one doubt that his best appointments would be those made with most independence? As for the others, for which, in theory, the party would be responsible, they would be indifferent, or bad, and what would the people of New York do about it? What have they done about offenses of the sort committed in the past by Mr. PLATT? In what way could they compel him or Mr. TRACY or the Republican Party, or any one else to answer to them? What can they do about Gen. COLLIS, who is a party appointee, and for whom, if for anybody, party responsibility exists? Precisely the same reasoning applies to Judge VAN WYCK. Undoubtedly he would be responsible to Tammany, but in what way can Tammany be held responsible to the people?

We shall be told that if a party candidate shall prove a bad Mayor, the party can be turned out of power. But if it is turned out, only to put another in which is run by the same sort of machine under another name, what is the gain? There was some gain in replacing GILROY by STRONG, because STRONG was only in part a party man. What would have been the gain had he chosen all his appointees as he chose COLLIS, to suit the machine? How much greater would have been the benefit for the city had Mr. STRONG been free to choose his appointees solely on his own judgment, and had he known that his administration would be approved or condemned solely on its merits.

The plain fact is that party responsibility is a delusion. It acts as a shield to the officer. It impairs or destroys his accountability. But it is useless for the people. Put an honest and able man in power, pledged, as Mr. Low is, to serve the city's interests, with no party to screen him, and the chances are that he will do his best. Put a man in who is responsible to his party while his party can be held to no practical responsibility, and the chances are that he will not do his best. Definite and undivided responsibility to conscience and public opinion has practical value. Party responsibility is vague and divided, and is worthless.

QUIGG'S declaration in the convention that any candidate on the Republican ticket would be withdrawn at the discretion of the campaign managers if it was judged that success would thus be promoted was the significant incident of the evening and a plain confession of the purpose of Gen. TRACY'S nomination. PLATT hopes and expects to force Low out of the field. That is what his ticket is for. But Low will not leave the field. That will upset PLATT'S calculations. But what are our esteemed anti-Platt Republican contemporaries going to do?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Down in the West Indies they will hear with extremely complex emotions the news that the English Government, with the intention of furthering the interests of the sugar planters, will try to negotiate reciprocity treaties under the provisions of our new tariff law. The colonists are in this curious and embarrassing position: If such treaties are not made, they will be shut out of the American market entirely. That, since they now send here at least two-thirds of their product, will be the giving of a coup de grace to their already languishing industry. On the other hand, the West Indians have already had one experience with reciprocity, and it was such as to give them reason to dread the effects of another experiment in that line. The treaty drawn up under the McKinley law was soon abrogated, for it was found that, owing to the operations of the Sugar Trust, the colonies reaped no benefit, although American goods had preferential treatment over imports from all other countries, including, of course, Great Britain. In the most important colony, Demerara, for instance, the revenue is largely derived from customs, and the free admittance of American food stuffs would necessitate the raising of money in some other way. That it would also compel the imposition of a duty on English machinery is an objection merely sentimental, but it does not go for nothing in British Guiana. Another difficulty confronting the planters of Demerara, though those of Barbados and the other islands will feel it comparatively little, arises from the fact that only low-grade sugars will benefit under any treaty made possible by the Dingley law. Now, low-grade sugars are not manufactured in British Guiana, at present, and if any advantage is to be reaped the planters will be forced to abandon a vast amount of expensive machinery of an improved sort and return to the cruder methods of other days. The very idea of doing that creates consternation at Georgetown, not the less sincere because it excites quite other emotions in the colonics where sugarmaking has not advanced so far. These problems can be regarded with equanimity in the United States, for we, or at least the Sugar Trust, will get the sugar, however the matter is settled, but it should not be thought that the colonists are leaping with mad joy at the prospect of reciprocity.

—According to The Boston Transcript, a scholar of that city who came to this city in search of information on certain topics in which he was interested, has written home that "the Astor Library is worse than useless, and in reality much the inferior of the library at Brookline." It's a pity that The Transcript gave this important piece of news only five lines and no comment whatever. Why were we not told who the "scholar" is, or at least whether he is in a kindergarten or a grammar school! It would have been well, also, to reveal the line which the boy's investigations are taking, for that would have thrown much needed light on the character of Brookline's vaunted institution. If the books collected in that suburb include volumes missing from the Astor Library—the works of Bertha M. Clay and LEW. WALLACE, for instance—the fact ought to be made public. There are New York scholars, too, that have felt the weakness of the Astor and Lenox collections in just those lines, and if Brookline can fill the hiatus, its population may be materially increased.

—From Idaho comes a report that the Indians there are bitterly opposed to the education of women—of Indian women, that is—and are making desperate efforts to prevent it, going so far as to rob the schools of feminine pupils by asserting that even the members of the infant classes are already wives, more or less happy. This distaste on the part of the braves for the mutual elevation of their spouses, in esse or in posse, is not less reasonable than natural, and the feeling is shared by savages, both those who are civilized and those who are not, in all parts of the world. In a wigwam or a palace, the master of the premises can maintain his authority with difficulty or not at all if his views on whatever topic comes up for discussion are to be subjected to the criticism, possibly derisive, of a marital partner better posted than himself. The only effective answer to criticism in such cases is to demonstrate physical superiority with such weapons as are convenient, and that is a process sure to result in expense and fatigue. Obviously, unless the Indians can bring themselves to the idea of going to school, they must keep the girls carefully at home.

PERSONAL.

—Though a monarch of the truest Oriental strain, the ruler of Siam shows remarkable appreciation of the fact that even for royalty clocks have not been standing still these last two or three hundred years—a fact that has quite escaped the attention of at least one European monarch. While visiting the military museum at Vincennes the other day, CHULALONGKORN displayed so much knowledge by his comments on the armor and weapons of different periods on display there that the French officials who were taking him about were moved to express a surprise that was intended to be complimentary, but in which the visitor, if he had chosen to do so, might have found an excuse for displeasure. He contented himself with making the curiously wise and suggestive remark that "Kings never knew so much, or governed so little, as at present. Their power is in inverse ratio to their learning." CHULALONGKORN is a striking illustration of the truth of his paradox. Possessing as good an education as the average European Prince, he does not have, or at any rate does not exercise, a tithe of the power wielded by his barbarian ancestors, to whom the wisdom of the West was wholly unknown.

—This row between JOHN H. SPELLMAN and EDWARD M. KNOX is attracting great attention on the East Side, and it must be confessed that no small share of public sympathy there goes to Mr. SPELLMAN. The fact that he is charged with getting by the exercise of political "pull" a contract for police helmets at $2.25 apiece, though Mr. KNOX offered to supply the helments for $2, would not ripple the Bowery with anything except cordial admiration, and would at best supply a topic of conversation for only a few minutes. The existing excitement has another cause. Mr. KNOX said that Mr. SPELLMAN and Mr. PADDY DIVVER were, or were like—authorities in the Bowery differ on this point—the swans of Juno. Who on earth or elsewhere Juno was or is has become a question of feverish interest all along the great thoroughfare, and such vague reports of her as are obtainable have not tended to calm the general indignation created by the obvious calumny incidental to declaring that Messrs. SPELLMAN and DIVVER are swans. Anybody who ever saw either of these luminaries, the one of commerce and the other of bench and bar, particularly bar, must know, says the Bowery, that they are not swans, are not like swans, and would scorn to imitate those birds in any respect. For the Bowery has seen swans, both in Central Park and on the signs of dime museums. It knows that they are much like geese, only bigger, as is shown by their size, for one thing, and by their imbecile affection for water for another. The Bowery is not what it was, but this cruel libel upon two of its favorites has revived some of its old-time energy, at least of expression, and if Mr. KNOX could hear what they are saying about him down there he might have some apprehension lest the old-time energy of action may also manifest itself if ever he visits the Fifth Avenue of the East. Swans, indeed! And swans of Juno into the bargain! Verbal assault could go no further than that.

—Rumor has it that new efforts are making to secure a pardon for JOHN Y. MCKANE, and that assistance in obtaining it has been promised by certain Republican politicians just now supposed to have vast power. The desire of MCKANE'S friends, it is said, is not so much to save him from the few more months of imprisonment which his sentence demands as to enable him to start life anew endowed with the full rights of citizenship. Considering that this man's crime was a persistent and long-successful effort to make the ballot box a farce and the franchise an instrument for the accomplishment of many evils, ranging far up and down from ordinary theft, and considering that he has never expressed the slightest regret for his misdeeds, or given the vaguest promise that he would not repeat them at the first opportunity, no reputable member of the community can desire for this movement any other result than failure. MCKANE ought never to vote again. Deprivation of the ballot is a punishment thoroughly deserved by him, and one that fits his offense perfectly.

CURRENT NOTES.

O'Donough's bust of the late John Boyle O'Reilly has been received at the public library in Boston, where it is to be set up.

* * *

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago has promised to give his aid in the plan to have blind children instructed in the public schools of his city.

* * *

A newsboy has died of yellow fever in Beaumont, Texas, and there are those there who say that he contracted the disease from the New Orleans papers he handled.

* * *

The City of Baltimore has an Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company, and it has just celebrated its one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary by a dinner. The city is only 100 years old.

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The official reports show that the highest temperature ever recorded in California was 130 degrees, this being at Mammoth Tank, in the desert region of San Diego County. Close to it was 128 degrees, at Indio, in the same county.

* * *

Col. James Lyons of Richmond, Va., who has been a Democrat all his life, and recently was chief of Gov. O'Ferrall's staff, is one of the delegates elected to Chairman Lamb's Republican State Convention. He refused to support the Chicago platform last year.

* * *

Chicago is not to have any "white wings" after all. The project was changed to make them yellow birds, but to this some American citizens of Irish descent objected, and now they will probably become blue jays, as a color unobjectionable to any American citizen.

* * *

Mme. Herrmann, widow of the magician, has commissioned W. Parks, the Chicago sculptor, to make a statue of her husband, but it has not yet been decided whether it shall be a life-size figure mounted on a pedestal or a heroic bust, with allegorical figure at base and laurel decoration.

* * *

Prof. Charles F. Johnson has declined the invitation to read an original poem in Hartford, Conn., on Farragut Day, and has suggested that the recitation of Brownell's poem, "the Bay Fight," would be a suitable contribution to the day's observances.

* * *

There are all sorts of conventions in this country. One of the latest was that of the Kentucky State Horse Swappers, who met in Covington to the number of 2,000 or more. One man brought twenty-five horses, and announced his intention to swap every horse three times before the convention's three days' session was over.

* * *

The little town of Augusta, Ky., for the foundation of which Philip Buckner gave 600 acres of land out of the patent of several thousand which he secured for his services in the Revolutionary War, is to celebrate its centennial on the first Monday in October. The town was the site of the first Methodist College west of the Alleghanies, and to it the Legislature gave 6,000 acres as an endowment, but the college was removed to Lexington, Ky., some years ago.

* * *

When the Rev. J. J. James of Elwood, Ind., went to Chicago the other day he was determined not to be done out of his money by any trick or device on his way to that city or while in it. By holding himself aloof from all companionship in the train he got to Chicago with his money. When he got out into the street he counted his money under an electric light and had just congratulated himself that it was all there when three negroes grabbed it and ran away.

POOR NOT GROWING RICHER.

Mr. Peck Presents Some Figures, and Points Out Their Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial on "Rich and Poor," in your edition of Sunday, Sept. 26, is in danger of misconstruction. The writer thinks Carroll D. Wright, from whom he quotes, is more interested in "making out a case" than in conveying information. He says: "There is a large number who cannot, and a larger number who do not, earn enough to live in comfort, or even in decency. If it is a growing evil, and if, with it, there is a steady tendency toward lower general well-being, then society is in a very bad way; is, in fact, in the course of gradual destruction." You seem to think Col. Wright is justified in denying that "the poor are growing poorer," and give statistics to show the increase of wealth per capita, the decrease of persons in almshouses, the increase in the amount of yearly earnings without any increase in the cost of living, excepting rent, and, lastly, the large increase in savings bank deposits, all of which you think is conclusive proof that the poor are not growing poorer. The writer would like to submit some statements that would seem to lead to different conclusions.

In 1860 the total wealth of the United States in round numbers was $16,000,000,000, with a population of 30,000,000. In 1890 the total wealth, $65,000,000,000, with a population of 60,000,000, population double, wealth quadruple. In 1860 there were not more than five or ten persons known to possess $1,000,000 or more each in the United States. In 1890 many thousand persons possessed from one million dollars to eighty odd million dollars each. Does that show that the industrial class has shared proportionately in the increasing wealth? In regard to the poor growing poorer: in 1862, according to the town records of Bridgeport, Conn.—that is as far back as accurate records on that subject could be found—the number of persons aided by the money raised from taxes was 2 in 100 of the population. In 1888-9 the number had increased to 8 in 100; besides, four charitable societies had been organized, supported by private sources. Since 1860, those four societies had aided many hundreds, but could not tell how many of their recipients had also received aid from the public. A great many who were aided by those four societies were not aided by the town authorities, which at a low estimate would increase the number that received aid in order to exist, in one of the most thriving cities in New England, to at least ten or twelve in a hundred of the population. Is not this conclusive proof, so far, that since 1860 the country has increased in pauperism in proportion to the increase of wealth—but not in proportion to millionaires?

With regard to the decreasing number in almshouses. This is also misleading. The largely increased numbers of persons requiring public aid in New England cities made it necessary to divide the deserving applicants for aid into two classes—the "outside" poor and the "almshouse" poor. If persons are sick and can be cared for at home by some aid from the town they are so cared for. The same course is pursued with persons out of employment. By such means the town saves largely in the expense of caring for the poor. The number of persons in 1888-9 in Bridgeport classed as "outside" poor was nearly 3,000 per year, besides those aided by private organizations. These figures do not include tramps who receive lodgings at the public expense. As many as 500 persons have been provided with lodgings during a single month. Neither does it include neglected or abandoned children cared for by the county, nor does it include abandoned children cared for by the Catholic churches. In view of this showing, does it appear "a study of the question shows beyond all question that, as compared with 1860, or with any period since, the workingman is not growing poorer"?

With regard to savings banks deposits: About twelve years ago the Directors of the savings banks of Connecticut appealed to the Legislature, which passed an act to release savings banks from paying interest on deposits after they had remained twenty years without being drawn upon. It was stated that so much money was deposited by people of means in the name of each child as it was named, and left to accumulate at 4 per cent., compounded semi-annually, free of tax, that the amount became cumbersome for the banks to handle. Does not that fact put the savings bank deposits in a different light?

D. C. PECK

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 27, 1897.

ALL EYES ON MR. FITCH.

Tammany Should Join in Making Unanimous His Nomination and Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

At the time that Controller Myers was nominated by the Republicans in 1890, and also by the County Democracy, Tammany Hall was quick to perceive that the nomination of Myers by its antagonists did not disqualify him for nomination by Tammany.

It remains to be seen whether the leaders of the Democratic organization are equally sagacious in 1897, or whether they will fly in the face of the business interests, the property owners and taxpayers of New York, by attempting to give the nomination to Brooklyn, with its melancholy record of folly and criminal extravagance and consequent municipal impoverishment.

To name a Brooklyn man for Controller for the first four years of Greater New York would be a challenge to every taxpayer on Manhattan Island, which portion of the new city stands virtually alone for the solvency, the credit, the sinking fund, and the municipal wealth of the new metropolis. Will Tammany present such a challenge, or will it join in making unanimous the nomination and election of Ashbel P. Fitch, himself a Democrat, toward whom all eyes are turned as the man to direct the finances of Greater New York.

TAXPAYER

New York, Sept. 28, 1897.

"INDUSTRIAL" STOCKS.

An Operator Who Thinks They Should Have an Exchange of Their Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not some way by which the officials of the New York Stock Exchange can be brought to their senses in regard to their so-called unlisted industrial department? There are thousands of persons who see evidences of great improvement in the railroad situation. They are and have been desirous of taking advantage of the occasion, but are deterred from so doing by the gyrations of several of these industrials, especially the shares of the so-called Sugar Trust.

At least a dozen times during the past month I have been shaken out of good stocks, not because anything has impaired their intrinsic value, but simply for the reason that the remarkable gymnastic qualities displayed almost every day by these so-called industrials has had its effect on stocks of real and well-known value. We know what value to place upon St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and the like, because their balance sheets are open to the inspection of the public; but Sugar and others of like nature are enigmas to even those who gamble in them. There is no status obtainable by which we can draw a logical conclusion as to their merits for investment or otherwise. Why can't we have an Industrial Exchange separate from the Stock Exchange, as is coffee, cotton, produce, or any similar commodities?

The establishment of such an exchange would be a boon to speculators and investors alike who deal in railroad properties. The further away it is situated from Wall Street the better it would be, in my judgment.

C. L. M.

New York, Sept. 28, 1897.

Wrong End of the Stocking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please take notice of the illustration of John H. Staats, the Waldorf Hotel thief, and his knitting in The New York Evening Journal of Saturday, Sept. 25. Who ever saw a stocking begun at the toe? My great-grandmother, grandmother, and mother were knitters, and I read THE NEW YORK TIMES, to save time, as well as to gain information.

JERSEY WOMAN.

To Peril Morality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Phillips Brooks has said: "A man peril intellect if he has not ideas; a man peril morality if he has not high motives."

How many well-meaning Republicans are to peril morality at the polls in November? Has not Gen. Tracy periled it in accepting the nomination in the terms he has stated? Does not the moral sense of this community anchor itself upon the Citizens' Union platform?

D. P. BARHYDT.

New York, Sept. 28, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Modern Chivalry.

Awkward Miss (with an umbrella)—Beg pardon!

Polite Gentleman—Don't mention it. I have another eye left.—New York Weekly.

A Puzzled Youngster.

Willie—Ma, can people leave parts of themselves in different places?

Ma—No; don't be ridiculous.

Willie—Well, Mr. Jiggs said he was going to Arizona for his lungs.—Philadelphia Record.

Out with It.

Mrs. Ginger—How dare you talk to me in that way? I never saw such impudence. And you call yourself a lady's maid, do you?

The Maid—I was a lady's maid before I worked for you, Ma'am.—Boston Transcript.

An Impatient Guest.

At one of the Mackinac hotels, loved by its frequenters for its associations, in spite of lax management, a new guest demanded a bath.

"My dear Sir," said the proprietor, "next year we shall have two of the finest and best-equipped bathrooms on the island."

"But," objected the guest, "I want a bath this year."—Chicago Post.

Great Business Scheme.

"Don't you think we ought to reduce the price of our wheels next year?" asked the sub-manager.

"Never!" said the manager. "The Whizzle Company will never lower the price of its bicycles."

"Something will have to be done."

"I've got it. We will reduce the price of repairs."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE RIFT WITHIN THE LUTE.

E. B. Smith in Minneapolis Journal.

There is beauty in the Autumn, in these peaceful, golden days,
When the sun shines down at noonday through a mist of purple haze;
When the mountains in the distance have an amethystine hue,
And every lake and river gives back the skies so blue.

There is beauty in the Autumn, when the grand old woods are dressed
In their robes of gold and crimson, and the squirrel fills his nest
'Gainst the dreary days of Winter with the nuts that drop like rain
On the roof of some old farmhouse, pattering out a sweet refrain.

There is beauty in the Autumn, when the trees are bending low
'Neath their loads of fruit slow ripening in the mellow sunlight's glow;
When the leaves trail slowly downward in the calm and tranquil air,
And the goldenrod gleams yellow in the pastures brown and bare.

There is beauty in the Autumn, when the nights are clear and cool,
And the white mist wreaths rise slowly from the river, lake, and pool;
When the western skies gleam ruddy at the dawning of the night,
And at dawning of the morning with the rime the fields are white.

There is beauty in the Autumn that no other season holds,
But it's hard work to discern it when we ask the price of coals;
When we figure up our assets, and find we're on the rock,
With our suits for Winter missing and our overcoats in hock.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR

Tunnel Under Norvy Sviat, the Principal Street in Warsaw, Discovered by Accident.

GERMAN OFFICERS IMPLICATED

Four Are in Custody Who Had Been Active in the Actual Work of Tunneling—Masons Revealed the Work.

WARSAW, Sept. 28.—Though an official denial will be forthcoming, it has leaked out from official circles in such a manner as leaves no room for doubt that there was a deliberate and determined plot against Emperor Nicholas at the time of his recent visit to this city. Its success was only frustrated by accident.

Several weeks before the arrival of the Imperial party, a number of persons supposed to belong to the German Socialist Party undermined Norvy Sviat, the principal street in Warsaw, between the Governor General's palace and the royal castle.

As the tunnel, which had been undertaken from the cellar of a beer house, approached completion, the conspirators became apprehensive of a collapse of the roadway and called in several Polish masons to build supports. The masons, whose suspicions were aroused, notified the police, and 130 arrests followed.

Among those in custody are four disguised German officers, either on leave or belonging to the Landwehr, who had been active in the actual work of tunneling. A number of merchants and manufacturers from the town of Lodzy, Poland, are also implicated.

NEW TARIFF FOR GERMANY.

Iron Lords Consenting to Raise the Corn Duty, While the Agrarians Accept Higher Duties.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to The Standard from Berlin says:

"At Saturday's conference of members of the three German corporations which are the main advocates of agrarian, industrial, and commercial protection, held under the Presidency of Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, it was resolved to prepare a new and autonomous tariff and new commercial treaties, on the basis that the iron lords consent to the raising of the corn duty while the Agrarians consent to higher commercial duties.

"The commission proposed by the conference will be so constituted as to be absolutely dependent on the Government. This has caused much excitement among German commercial men who are not thoroughgoing protectionists. They have resolved to establish an independent and impartial committee to obtain the material they deem necessary for the preparation of a customs tariff and of new commercial treaties. A bitter conflict between the two committees is inevitable.

CAMBON THE NEW AMBASSADOR.

Announcement in Paris He Will Succeed Patenotre in Washington.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—M. Jules Cambon, Governor-General of Algeria, it is now announced, will succeed M. J. Patenotre, as French Ambassador at Washington, and M. Patenotre will go to Madrid.

TURKISH RAID IN PERSIA.

Full Satisfaction Demanded for the Massacre of 300 Persons.

TEHERAN, Sept. 28.—The inquiry made into the fighting which took place on the Turko-Persian frontier in August last shows the raiders were Turkish Kurds, who crossed the frontier with the full knowledge of the Turkish military authorities, sacked nine villages, and massacred 300 Mussulmans and Christians, including women and children.

The Persian Government is demanding full satisfaction from Turkey for these outrages.

PEACE AGAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Meagre Particulars of the Alleged Filibustering Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The insurrection in Nicaragua has been entirely suppressed and peace restored throughout the country, according to advices received by Señor Corea, Chargé d'Affaires of the Greater Republic of Central America, including Nicaragua. Mr. Corea learned that all mail is safe from inspection, except that of persons under suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection. The indications are that the Government will be lenient with those who have participated in the outbreak, and will not resort to extreme punishments.

The filibustering expedition which Mr. Corea has reported to the authorities here is said to have sailed from an Atlantic port, but the particulars concerning it are meagre. Prior to the establishment of the Greater Republic Legation here, it is said that numerous shipments of arms and clothing for insurrectionary movements were made through Mobile and New Orleans. These have been stopped of late, and the purpose of the present vigilance is to prevent their being resumed.

GUATEMALA REBELS LOSING.

Quesaltenango Soon to be Besieged by Loyal Forces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Legation of Guatemala has received the following telegram:

"Guatemala, Sept. 27, 1897.

"Revolution broke out on the 7th in San Marcos and later in Guezaltenango and other towns. Port of Ocas recaptured by Government forces. Rebels attacked Totonicapan and were repulsed. They now concentrate in Guezaltenango, which soon will be besieged by loyal forces."

NICARAGUA SHIP FRANCHISE.

Atlas Company Gets a Monopoly on Rio San Juan del Norte.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 28.—The Nicaraguan Congress has passed a bill granting the Atlas Steamship Company of London a thirty-year franchise for the exclusive steam navigation of Rio San Juan del Norte, with authority to deepen the channel at various points; to construct a railroad from Lake Silica to the river, and to collect for the latter from the subsequent canal constructor, and not from Nicaragua.

COL. HAY AND THE QUEEN.

American Ambassador Was at Deeside When She Arrived.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Daily Chronicle this morning recites an interesting incident of the Queen's present visit to Scotland. Ambassador Hay was staying with Sir John Clark when the Queen arrived at Deeside. As usual Sir John went to the station at Ballater to meet her Majesty.

On this occasion he took Col. Hay with him. The Queen noticed Sir John's companion, but did not immediately recognize him, and asked who he was. On being informed she asked to have the American Ambassador brought to her, and received him with great cordiality.

FRENCH SYMPATHY EXPRESSED.

M. Faure's Message Respecting the Loss Aboard Torpedo Boat No. 26.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The North German Gazette to-day announces that the French Naval Attaché here, Lieut. Commander Buchard, has paid an official visit, by order of President Faure, to Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the German Navy, and has expressed the sympathy of M. Faure and M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the German Government in the sinking off Cuxhaven of Torpedo Boat No. 26 on Wednesday last, by which the young Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and eight of the crew of that vessel lost their lives.

Later in the day an officer representing Admiral von Tirpitz returned the visit of the French Naval Attaché and asked him to convey to M. Faure and M. Hanotaux the thanks of the German navy for the sympathy expressed with it in connection with the loss of the torpedo boat.

BERING SEA CONFERENCE.

Russia's Commissioner, M. Pierre Botkine, Would Go Ahead Without Sir Julian Pauncefote.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes another interview which its Paris correspondent has had with M. Pierre Botkine, the Russian Commissioner to the Bering Sea conference, in which M. Botkine is quoted as saying he has not received any notification of the Marquis of Salisbury's objection to Russia and Japan being represented at the conference.

On the other hand, the Russian official expressed the opinion that such an attitude upon the part of the Marquis of Salisbury would not delay the conference at Washington, which would be held just as if nothing had happened to change the original plans, only the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote would be absent, which, he added, was most regrettable.

In conclusion, M. Botkine reiterated the necessity of coming to some arrangement for the protection of the seals, as otherwise, he explained, the seals would most certainly be exterminated.

FOSTER SURE OF ENGLAND.

Reiterates His Statement that the Sealing Conference Will Be Held.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—No further advices from Ambassador Hay relative to the Bering Sea conference to be held in this city in October have been received by John W. Foster, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the United States. Mr. Foster reiterates his statement that Great Britain will keep her engagement, and that the conference will be held.

The present hitch he attributes to the objections raised by the Dominion of Canada. The date of the conference, which will occur some time in October, he thinks will be fixed as soon as Prof. Thompson, one of the English experts, who is now on the ocean, arrives in London.

NEW YORK CASHIER ARRESTED.

Silfverberg of the Mutual Life in Custody in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28.—Cashier Silfverberg of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has been arrested here, on the charge of embezzling 44,000 crowns and with falsifying his account.

Inquiry was made yesterday afternoon at the office of the foreign department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau Street, regarding the report from Copenhagen. It was said that no word had been received regarding the matter.

MUSSULMAN DESPAIR IN CRETE.

Notables Send a Petition for Help to the Ambassadors in Turkey.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 28.—The Mussulman notables have sent the following telegram to the Ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople and to the Sultan:

"Our position is becoming unbearable. Winter is approaching, and we are without shelter, almost naked, and living on a hectogram of flour per day, given us by Mussulman charity.

"Our Christian compatriots have burned our olives, and the island will soon be denuded of timber. Sowing begins in October. If we do not return to our homes how can we live next season?

"Public charity has already expended 5,000,000 piastres, and it is doubtful if that source of relief can support us another month. We, too, are God's creatures. In the name of humanity, put an end to our desperate position."

Seven Turkish sailing vessels have attempted to land troops on the Cretan coast, but the undertaking was balked by the Admirals of the foreign warships.

SUFFERERS FROM LIBERIA.

Colored Families Which Left Savannah in 1896 on Their Way Back.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Otley Waite and five children and G. W. Farmer and wife, all colored, who belong to a party of 315 immigrants who left Savannah for Liberia by the steamer Labrador in March, 1896, have just arrived here from Liberia. The Farmers are destitute, and the Waites have only enough money to enable them to reach the United States. All the adult members of the party described the condition of those whom they have left in Liberia as being most pitiable. They say the land promised them by the Liberian agents in the United States turned out to be absolutely no good; they claim there is no gold or diamonds there; they assert that more than half the Labrador's party are dead, and that the rest of them are trying to reach the United States.

The Waites and Farmers say in conclusion that the Liberian Government did nothing for them, and that the climate of the Republic of Liberia is most unhealthy.

Consul at Glasgow's Farewell.

GLASGOW, Sept. 28.—A farewell banquet was tendered this evening to Allen B. Morse, the retiring American Consul, by 130 of the leading citizens of Glasgow. Mr. Morse was presented with an illuminated address.

Count Mutsu's Body Cremated.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 28.—The body of the late Count Mutsu, who recently died in Tokio, has been cremated, and the ashes sent on to Osaka, his birthplace, and deposited beside the ashes of his ancestors, in accordance with the time-honored usage.

No Reciprocity with Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The statement published in the German newspapers that the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, has been instructed to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany, is pronounced to be absolutely unfounded in fact.

Turkish Officials Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—Six customs officials have been arrested for circulating pamphlets of the Young Turk Party.

Effects of a Good Example.

From The Washington Times.

The melancholy idea of our fathers used to be that health was not catching, but disease was. They had great faith in the activity of total-depravity microbes, and not very much in the saving power of a good example. But now and then something happens which takes a little brick out of that carefully built up theory of the fathers, and inclines us to think that a good deed in a naughty world does have some illuminating power after all. The Waring "white wings" of New York City prove that cleanliness is sometimes catching. Their example caused Washington to clothe her street-sweepers in raiment like unto the Marine Band, and institute a perennial and perpetual cleaning of the streets by these snow-white ministers of peace and happiness. This is not so surprising, because Washington is willing to take a leaf out of almost anybody's good book, and that is one reason why it is pleasant to live here. But after all the noise which has gone back and forth between New York and Chicago it is truly astonishing to read that Chicago has adopted the Waring plan. Is the world coming to an end, when Chicago consents to pattern after Gotham?

Gifts to Dartmouth College.

From The Dartmouth.

On the afternoon of Sept. 16, President Tucker met the college in the old chapel and addressed the students on the growth and outlook of the college. He said that the college was more fully organized than ever before. The Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard has again extended the invitation to ex-Senator Dawes to continue his lectures on the history of the United States during and since the civil war. The late Mr. Charles T. Wilder of Olcott Falls Vt., has left the college $50,000 for a physical laboratory and $20,000 more to be expended in the care of the laboratory. In addition to this, Mr. Wilder left a sum for the astronomical laboratory, besides a contingent fund to be used later. Through the munificence of a graduate of the Chandler School, Moore Hall has been enlarged and made the mathematical headquarters for the college. Funds were also provided to maintain the hall. The President said further that at the last meeting of the Trustees there were formulated plans for caring for the athletic field. The college has agreed to give the sum of $600 annually, and to this is to be added a rental which is to be charged each team using the field. In this way it is hoped that the field will be kept in good condition.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

Plenty of Audacity and Glitter, and Some Fun in the New Casino Show.

The new burlesque, or extravaganza, at the Casino is as big and showy, as frank and noisy, as highly colored, glittering, and audacious as the best of its predecessors. It is called "The Belle of New York," and the gentleman who signs himself Hugh Morton wrote the text, with no great attempt at original wit in the prose dialogue, but with a few characteristically happy turns in the lyrics. Gustave Kerker composed the music with his usual smartness, but with no revelation of hitherto unknown powers. It is reminiscent of Offenbach and Lecocq and Vasseur and Sullivan and David Braham, but it is always Kerkeresque, nevertheless, and the finales are as elaborate as ever.

Mr. McClellan's work is also reminiscent of much that has been done before in this kind of extravaganza. There may be one or two new ideas in the thing, but they certainly are not valuable. But it is more to the point that the piece is frequently if not always amusing. It would have been thought shocking a few years ago, but it is the manner, not the matter, that seems audacious, after all. We had Tostée and her troupe, and the blondes from Briton when the present generation was young, and nothing could be more "suggestive" than the French opera bouffe of the Second Empire, while nobody can be more nearly undressed in public than the ladies who indistinctly chattered the punning verses of Burnand and Farnie used to be.

"The Belle of New York" is in two acts and six scenes, and its first performance lasted until about midnight. Within the week it will be greatly shortened. Much of it can be spared. That is one of the chief beauties of such works.

The story, which is intelligible, if not important, concerns the misfortunes of a goodhearted but weak young man, who wastes his substance in riotous living, and is disinherited by his father in favor of a pretty Salvationist, to whom, of course, the young man, after serving a term at a soda fountain, is happily married. A comic opera singer, with her vulgar father, her newspaper reporter, photographer, and horde of admirers; a music-hall star, with her "brudder" and his "goil," and a French chef's daughter, who is introduced, à la "Poupée," as a candy statuette on a wedding cake, and afterward sings and dances and purrs, nasally, like Anna Held, are conspicuous in the proceedings.

The vanities and vulgarities of the stage and the mendacity of the sensational press are sharply ridiculed. There is a showy, fantastical scene in the Chinese quarter of New York, with a bizarre and pretty ballet, which is worth seeing.

Daniel Daly, as a respected and wealthy citizen of Cohoes, retains his extraordinary singing voice and wonderful agility. Harry Davenport lends a pleasing personality and good dramatic skill to the role of the prodigal, and manages his songs very well. David Warfield's comic talent is wasted, and he might better withdraw from the piece. His part would not be missed. Edna May, Marie George, Winfred Goff, Phyllis Rankin, (who, of course, is the Anna Held candy girl,) and Paula Edwards are well placed, while the chorus is as numerous and comely as ever.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Marie Tavary, the opera singer, will appear at Keith's Union Square Theatre early in October.

Andrew A. McCormick has engaged Van Rensselaer Wheeler for a leading rôle in "The Highwayman," the opera which he will shortly produce at the Broadway Theatre.

Richard Mansfield will give a performance of "The Devil's Disciple" at Albany Friday night. A full-dress rehearsal of the play was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Monday afternoon.

"The Heart of the Klondike" is the title of the play which Managers Davis and Keogh will produce at the Star Theatre at the conclusion of the engagement of the Lilliputians.

The transfer of "What Happened to Jones" from the Manhattan Theatre to the Bijou Monday next will be celebrated by the distribution to gentlemen only of what Manager Rosenthal calls "cold-tea souvenirs."

Daniel Frohman will resume Thursday matinées at the Lyceum Theatre next week. These afternoon performances will be devoted to Mr. Sothern's production of "The Lady of Lyons," in which he will play Claude Melnotte for the first time, with Virginia Harned as Pauline.

"A Night Session," a new farce by George Feydeau, the author of "The Gay Parisians," will be produced for the first time in connection with "The First Born" at the Manhattan Theatre on Tuesday. The cast will include E. M. Holland, Paul Arthur, Robert Cotton, Hugo Toland, May Robson, Maude Haslam, Margaret Gordon, and Ysabel Haskins.

Rehearsals of the new version of "The Geisha" have already begun at Daly's Theatre under the direction of J. A. E. Malone, stage manager of George Edwardes's London productions, and Herbert Gresham, stage manager for Mr. Daly. Many changes have been made in the piece, including new dances and music. Virginia Earl will resume her former successful rôle of Molly Seamore, Nancy McIntosh will appear as O Mimosa San, James Powers as Wun Hi, Cyril Scott as Cunningham, and Julius Steger in the rôle of Lieutenant Fairfax.

A Dearth of Good Stories.

From The Montreal (Canada) Gazette.

American literature has produced many memorable and many charming things, but one thing is lacking to it. No volume of memoirs—except Rush's and Gouverneur Morris's—has added to its charm. In spite of two centuries of history and one century of National independence, no volumes have appeared of a like character with Walpole's letters, with Malmesbury's memoirs, with Croker's correspondence, with Lord Holland's reminiscences, with Rose's Diary, with the "Memoirs of an ex-Minister," with even the disjointed remembrances of Sir William Fraser. We may add that no volumes have appeared equal in interest to the memoirs of Mme. Mohl, the memoirs of Lady Eastlake, the letters of Countess Granville, the "Girlhood of Maria Holroyd." We have had plenty of American biography, but it has all been poor, merely compilation. We have had plenty of reminiscences, but they have been barren of personal incident. It is a very singular thing that in the Land of the Anecdote, American biography and reminiscence have been singularly wanting in good stories. We are told always that Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Tom Appleton and James T. Fields and Sam Ward and Russell Lowell and Nathaniel Hawthorne and Oliver Holmes, &c., were all admirable talkers, but in the biographies of these distinguished men—and they are quite familiar to us—we find a singular lack of the details of their conversation.

Oklahoma Not Impatient.

From The Washington Post.

Judge George S. Green of Guthrie, one of the ablest and best-known lawyers of Oklahoma, who was before his removal to that Territory a Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, is in town. Regarding affairs in his section, Judge Green said:

"I do not believe there is any great desire on the part of our people for immediate Statehood. In fact, it is doubtless better for us not to have Statehood right away. True, it is pleasant to have direct control of local matters, but proprietorship brings responsibility and expense. In its present status the general government does a considerable part by Oklahoma. Our Territorial officers, Judges, legislators, and the like are all paid from the Federal Treasury. If we had the bills to foot it would bring the tax rate up to a point that might prove burdensome to our people. I think that on this account and for other reasons there will be no pressure brought to bear in favor of Statehood. In the course of a few years the Indians of the five civilized tribes will probably be willing to give up all tribal government in their country and then by combining their Territory and Oklahoma in one a magnificent new State will be ready for admission into the Union."

The Mule No Unimportant Factor.

From The Washington Post.

"The Kentucky breeder of mules is rather elated at present over the prices of this class of live stock," said Mr. W. H. Britton of the Blue Grass State. "There has been an increase in the value of mules of more than 25 per cent. over last year, and there is considerable speculation in them, owing to the active demand. Mules that sold last year from $10 to $50 are now bringing from $20 to $70. They are being shipped to Memphis to be used in improving the levees of the Mississippi; to Pennsylvania and West Virginia, for service in the coal mines, and even as far as the Island of Jamaica, for work on the fruit plantations."

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS

Some Out-of-Town Buyers Are Going Home and Others Are Expected from New England.

TRADE SPIRIT STILL ALIVE

A New Map of Greater New York—50,000 Copies to be Given Away by the Merchants' Association—Money More Plentiful in the Country.

Several visiting merchants were in the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday and quite a number of return railway tickets were supplied to homeward-bound buyers. Nearly all the excursionists from Joint Traffic territory have gone. The last of the trunk-line excursion tickets will not expire until Oct. 13. Many of these tickets are still in the possession of the Merchants' Association, representing persons who have registered but who have not yet gone home. There is still abundant evidence among the wholesale houses that the revived trade spirit is still alive.

Seven thousand copies of a circular announcing the reduced rate made by the Maine Steamship Company will be mailed to-day and to-morrow to merchants in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Canada.

The Merchants' Association has prepared a guide map of New York City for distribution among its members. It shows all the ferries, steamship piers, railway stations, railway ferryhouses, principal surface railways, and the elevated railway systems. It has also a plan of the territory beyond the Harlem that will be included in Greater New York, as well as parts of Brooklyn and Jersey City. Of this map 50,000 copies will be circulated free to members of the Merchants' Association.

E. M. Knox of Knox & Knox, boots and shoes, Auburn, N. Y., was one of the callers at association headquarters yesterday. He said: "Good crops and good prices have resulted in the circulation of a good deal of money among the farmers of my district, and the result has been to revive business most satisfactorily. We have nothing to complain of."

Samuel McCune, department store, Homestead, said: "With agriculture in such fine condition, and with the demand for products, causing an upward tendency in prices, all business has begun to revive. The coal and iron business must perforce respond to the increased demand due to the resumption of work by mills and factories. There is nothing now to retard the march of prosperity."

The following additional members of the association have been enrolled: Insurance brokers, Johnson & Higgins; gas and electric fixtures, Iden & Co.; shirt manufacturers, Keep Manufacturing Company; raw silk and matting, Hadden & Co.; publishers, Rand, McNally & Co.; perfumery, Ed. Pinaud Perfumerie, ((Victor Klotz, manufacturer;) the Real Estate Trust Company.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

A Convention Held in Union Square and Nominations Made for County Offices.

The Prohibition Party of New York County assembled in convention last night at 8 Union Square to nominate candidates for county, Borough of Manhattan, offices.

One hundred delegates were present, and conspicuous among them were Mrs. Anna McBride and Mrs. F. A. Loomis. The convention was quiet and orderly.

Jeremiah Brooks, a retired police Sergeant, called it to order, and asked C. F. Sewell to offer prayer. The convention then elected the latter gentleman as Chairman.

The Committee on Platform reported in favor of indorsing the platform adopted by the Greater City Convention, held Sept. 17, and also the platform adopted by the State Convention at Syracuse on Sept. 8. This was agreed to.

P. H. Lynch, an ex-policeman, was unanimously nominated for Sheriff. John E. Hanson was named for County Clerk, Alfred L. Mannierre for District Attorney, Dr. C. E. Latimer for Register, and Thomas Drew Stetson and Charles E. Mannierre (a brother of Alfred L. Mannierre) for Justices of the Supreme Court.

It was decided to nominate Thomas H. Eason and J. H. Hardy for the City Court bench, although neither is a lawyer, but they will be withdrawn, and in a few days the Committee on Vacancies will find two members of the party who are lawyers who will be substituted for them.

For President of the Borough of Manhattan, John McKee was nominated, and Drs. J. H. Yarnall, F. B. Carpenter, A. W. Palmer, and W. R. Dalton were nominated for Coroners.

After it was decided that a flowing fountain should be the party emblem on the ballots, the district Council nominations proceeded, and C. W. McClellan, George Gethin, and the Rev. F. Hamlin were nominated for the Second District. E. P. Porter, William F. Layton, and James Shipman were nominated for the Fourth Council District; Dr. J. M. Holden, William Kellogg, and George B. Hillard for the First District, and James T. Kingston, Albert Wadham, and the Rev. D. W. Couch for the Third District.

Charles Austin was nominated for Justice of the Municipal Court for the Eleventh Judicial District, after which the convention adjourned.

Very Careless with His Money.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The death of Tom Coffin this week at Lovell removes a well-known character from Maine's list of eccentric people. The stories of his strange doings are endless. His valuable horses were shot dead when they displeased his royal highness. His furniture has furnished material for making a bonfire. He carted away the front steps of his house once, because some passer-by chanced to sit down on them one day. He has been known to keep $75,000 in money in a basket in his parlor and would go away for days leaving it in charge of his servants. Sometimes he carried about with him a grip stuffed with $30,000 in bills, and on one occasion before starting for Boston, not wishing to be bothered with so much money, he carelessly emptied it upon the floor of a closet, and there he left it while he was gone. The same gripful of money he once absent-mindedly left in a village store over night, never thinking to hunt it up till the next day. And so he rolled in wealth and scattered it to the four winds, and died penniless and friendless, the victim of the morphine habit.

A Marvelous Cycling Performance.

From The London Mail.

Although, after the first few hours of M. Cordang's ride at the Crystal Palace track, it was seen that, all being well, the famous Dutchman would beat the world's record, it was not thought that he would be able to accomplish so grand a performance as he did. The feature of the ride was the remarkably even speed at which he traveled during the first half of the journey.

As stated in our previous issue, Cordang commenced to beat British records at 102 miles, and world's records at four hours.

The Dutchman stuck to the saddle for twelve hours without dismounting, his distance for that time being 317 miles 600 yards. After a rest of about eight minutes Cordang recommenced operations, and rode as strongly as ever, doing several of his miles in a little over two minutes each. At 450 miles he was nearly an hour inside the record, and at 500 miles (in 10 hours 17 minutes 28 1-5 seconds) had cut Huret's previous best by 1 hour 36 minutes and 47 seconds. At 530 miles Cordang temporarily retired for the third time, but had so much to spare that early in the twenty-third hour he reached Huret's twenty-four hour distance, viz.: 564 miles 1,540 yards. Cordang traveled at a splendid pace during the last hour, reeling off mile after mile in less than two minutes each.

The 610th mile occupied 1 minute 56 seconds, and when the twenty-four hours had expired Cordang had covered 616 miles 340 yards, beating Huret's previous record by 51 miles 590 yards. The Dutchman then sat up, but was persuaded to go on for the 1,000-kilometer record. This he did, his time for that distance being 24 hours 12 minutes 21 4-5 seconds, the previous best being 40 hours 38 minutes 56 seconds by Corre at Lille. Cordang thus beat the 1,000 kilos record by over sixteen hours. At the finish of the ride, which was witnessed by an enormous crowd of spectators, Cordang was carried to his dressing room.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Johnson—Wharton.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Miss Ella Wharton and Alfred Maker Johnson were married at noon to-day in the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wharton of 1,011 Broad Street, and the bridegroom is a resident of South Orange. Hundreds of guests witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Daniel H. Martin, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Savage of the Valley Congregational Church of Orange. The ushers were E. Blair Sutphen and Louis Arthur Russell of this city; Cyrus H. Vail of Blairstown, Dr. Caldwell Morrison of Orange, Arthur S. Corwin of Madison, and Winthrop Sears of New York City. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Elizabeth B. Andrews, Miss Madge E. Van Houten, and Miss Katherine H. Griffith of this city; Miss Elizabeth B. Johnson of Orange, Miss Josephine Wharton of Belleville, and Miss Harriet Myrick of Clifton, N. Y. Miss Ella May Champenois, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bride went to the chancel with her father, where she was met by the bridegroom with his brother, William V. Johnson of Scranton, Penn., as best man. At the Wharton residence a reception was held from 12:30 to 3 o'clock.

Hale—Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—Chandler Hale, son of United States Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, and Miss Rachael Burnside Cameron, youngest daughter of ex-United States Senator J. Donald Cameron, were married at noon to-day at the Cameron country place near Harrisburg, in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George S. Chambers, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church of this city, where the Cameron family worship.

The bride was given away by her father and the bridegroom was attended by his brother, Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, Me. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were James M. Cameron, a brother of the bride; Vance C. McCormick, her cousin, of this city; W. Kirkpatrick Brice of New York, a son of ex-United States Senator Brice, and George Cabot Lodge of Washington, son of the Senator from Massachusetts.

After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Hale left Harrisburg on a tour previous to their journey to Rome, where the bridegroom will soon begin his duties as Secreaary to the American Legation.

Barnewall—Eldridge.

NEWPORT, Sept. 28.—The wedding of Miss Louise Douglas Eldridge, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Eldridge of Ochre Point to Morris Rutgers Barnewall of New York took place at high noon to-day at All Saints' Chapel, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. G. J. Magill. Miss Eldridge entered the chapel with her brother, Walter N. Eldridge, who also gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Miss Grace Eldridge, her sister, and Miss Katherine Neill. Mr. Barnewall was attended by his business partner, Dudley Gardiner Eldridge. The ushers were his brother, Alexander Van Rensselaer Barnewall; Douglas B. Eldridge, a brother of the bride; Alfred M. Coates, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and J. Otis Minnott. The reception and wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's mother on Ochre Point.

NICKEL AND ALUMINIUM COINS.

More Experiments to be Made at the Mint in Philadelphia.

From The Washington Star.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon order the Philadelphia Mint to resume experiments in the use of alloys in the five-cent and one-cent pieces. This will be done under a House resolution. The test will be to determine whether it is advisable to substitute pure nickel in these coins in place of the alloys now used. The Swiss and Italian Governments use pure nickel in their minor coins, and they have proved satisfactory. Pure nickel is much harder than the alloy now used, and, it is said, would not abrade so quickly. Whether it would retain the color better must be determined, but those competent to judge are of the opinion that coins of pure nickel, after being in circulation for a short period, could not be distinguished from the present five-cent piece. It is also thought the nickel coins would be more difficult to counterfeit, one reason being that they are highly magnetic, and another that the cost to the counterfeiter would be much greater than now.

The present alloy of the five-cent piece is 25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper. Under the new process there would be about 94 per cent. nickel in the coin. The two-cent pieces have 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. of tin and zinc.

Experiments are also to be made of aluminium. Heretofore these experiments have failed to produce results. The last experiments were made early this year. Prior to that the last experiments were in 1864.

In 1863 the Director of the Mint called the attention of the Treasury Department to the propriety of substituting coins manufactured of aluminium of the denomination of 5 and 10 cents, to take the place of the fractional notes of these denominations in circulation at that time. In 1864 a number of experiments were made with an aluminium alloy containing 99 per cent. of silver and 1 of aluminium, with a view to ascertaining the fitness of the same for coins of the denomination of 5 and 10 cents. The alloy, however, did not work satisfactorily, as it was found that it not only discolored rapidly, but was difficult to work.

An alloy of thirteen parts copper and one of aluminium was also tried, as well as another of nineteen parts copper and one of aluminium.

These two alloys gave the coins a gold color, and the metal was found to be very hard, and it was difficult to procure perfect impressions.

At the request of the National Academy of Science, and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a number of other experiments were made in 1864, with aluminium, under the auspices of Dr. John Torrey, Prof. Bache, Prof. Henry, Dr. Barnard, and Prof. Gibbs, members of the academy. For this purpose a bar of alloyed aluminium was furnished, which upon assay was found to contain nine parts of copper and one of aluminium. These experiments were made with a view of ascertaining the adaptability of aluminium alloys for coinage purposes, also to test the tenacity of the same as compared with copper. The composition was found to be very rigid under the rolls, requiring many annealings, and proved very refractory in working, so much so that perfect impressions of the coins were not obtained.

No further experiments were made after this date with aluminium alloy for coinage purposes until the experimental pieces called for by the resolution were struck.

The Austrian Government makes its minor coins of 97.37 per cent. nickel, 1.30 cobalt, .32 copper, .80 iron, .14 silicum, and .07 carbon. Too much cobalt darkens the color, and an excess of iron and carbon makes the metal too brittle.

The Voter's Place in the Game.

From The Washington Star.

"Politics is a very curious institution," remarked the baseball enthusiast.

"It gets very much mixed up sometimes," his friend replied.

"Yes. There is wrangling between the parties and between the bosses inside the parties, and it's hard to tell just how anything is going to come out."

"But the voter nearly always gets the worst of it."

"Of course he does. The voter isn't anything but an umpire in the game."

Carolina Rice Not Hurt.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Some anxiety had been felt by the rice men on account of the blow that came this way on Tuesday night, Sept. 21, but reports from plantations show that the crop was not touched. The wind did not succeed in bringing up much of a tide, and so the rice in the fields was not injured at all. The Carolina rice crop is in excellent shape, and the factors are not ill pleased with the prospect of a firm and steady market.

Migrating Squirrels.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Every few years the gray squirrels that abound in the vicinity of Baraboo, Wis., gather in droves and migrate. The last exodus occurred eight years ago, when thousands of these animals made their way southward. The exodus is to be repeated this Fall, and the woods surrounding this city are alive with them. They travel at the rate of about half a mile a day, and the migration period lasts about two weeks. The cause of the migration is not known.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anderson Bogart.

Anderson Bogart, who was for more than eighty years a resident of this city, died of pneumonia on Monday, at his home, at 88 Lexington Avenue. He was born in Brooklyn, Feb. 11, 1813. His parents removed to New York when he was a year old. He used often to relate how he was in the habit of going up in the country in Winter to skate on Gramercy Park. Mr. Bogart was the oldest hatter in the city. He opened an establishment more than fifty years ago at 90 Bowery, and remained there for twenty-seven years. He then accepted a position in the New York Post Office, which he held until removed in the second Administration of President Cleveland, after twenty-three years' service. He retired to private life immediately thereafter, and never returned to work. He lived in his Lexington Avenue home for thirty-five years. Mr. Bogart joined the Seventh Regiment at the time of its foundation, and was with that organization during the Astor Place riots. He was honorably discharged fifty years ago. He was also the oldest member but one of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society. He was a stanch Republican throughout his life. He married Miss Julia Correll of New York when he was twenty-three years old. She has been long dead, but a son and a daughter survive. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Mrs. Sarah E. Simonson.

Mrs. Sarah E. Simonson, wife of Alfred A. Simonson, a well-known real estate dealer of this city, died Sunday afternoon at her home, 243 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, after a lingering illness.

Mrs. Simonson was born in this city, and was the daughter of Jonathan P. Hicks, a prominent merchant. She was educated here, and when a young woman removed with her parents to New Rochelle, where her mother died. She married in November, 1857, her husband being then a commission merchant. The couple resided in Brooklyn until 1875, when they removed to New York, but returned to Brooklyn in 1881.

Mrs. Simonson throughout her lifetime was deeply interested in charitable and religious works. The funeral services will be held at the residence this evening, at 8 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood to-morrow morning.

Phebe Ryder Williams.

Mrs. Phebe Ryder Williams, widow of Richard H. Williams, died of old age yesterday in her apartments, at the Albany, Fifty-second Street and Broadway. She was eighty-nine years old. The deceased was a daughter of Jesse Ryder of Sing Sing. She was married to Mr. Williams in 1834, and went with him to the Western part of the State, where he was elected to the egislature in 1846. Mrs. Williams had lived in this city since 1867. Several sons and daughters survive her. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow morning. The interment will take place at Chappauqua, N. Y.

Obituary Note.

Mrs. JOHN DIMON of Brooklyn died on Monday in Falmouth, Mass. Her body was brought to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Funeral services will take place in the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Chapman, at 81 Remsen Street. Mrs. Dimon was an active member of St. Ann's Church on the Heights. She was also active in charities outside the church. Her husband was for more than twenty years head Warden of St. Ann's.

Slavery's End in the North.

From The Boston Transcript.

New Hampshire was held to have abolished slavery by her Constitution, framed in 1783. Vermont framed a State Constitution in 1777, and embodied in it a bill of rights, the first article of which precluded slavery. Massachusetts framed a Constitution in 1780, wherein was embodied a declaration of rights affirming that "all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and inalienable rights, among which are the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, and that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property." The Supreme Court of that State, upon the first case arising which involved the question, decided that this provision had abolished slavery. Pennsylvania passed a gradual emancipation act March 1, 1780; all persons born in that State after that day were to be free at the age of twenty-eight. Rhode Island provided by law that all persons born in that State after March, 1784, should be free. Connecticut, in 1784, passed an act providing for gradual abolition. New York provided for gradual emancipation in 1799. In 1817 a further act was passed, decreeing that there should be no slavery in the State after July 4, 1824. By that act 10,000 slaves were set free. New Jersey passed an act in 1804 designed to put an end to slavery, but it was so gradual in its operations that the census of 1840 reported 674 slaves as still held in that State. The following statement shows the slave population North and South in 1790:

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
New Hampshire ..	158	Delaware	8,887
Vermont	17	Maryland	103,036
Rhode Island	952	Virginia	293,427
Connecticut	2,759	North Carolina...	100,572
Massachusetts	None.	South Carolina...	107,094
New York .... ..

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"Odd Lot" Department.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100-share lots, either for cash or on margin. Correspondence invited.
Daily market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 and 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
36 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Market letter furnished on application

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY
1ST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE'S PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given to the security-holders of the above company that the First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee has formulated a plan of reorganization, and that the same has been underwritten.

New Securities:—$2,757,000 First Mortgage five per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, being the same amount as is now outstanding on the Peoria and Evansville Divisions. $3,000,000 five per cent. Preferred Stock, $8,400,000 Capital Stock.

First Mortgage Bondholders will receive 100 per cent. in new bonds, 10 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and back interest in cash. Second Mortgage Bondholders will receive 112½ per cent. in Preferred Stock upon paying an assessment of 25 per cent. Stockholders will receive 100 per cent. in new Common Stock upon paying an assessment of five per cent., for which assessment they will receive Preferred Stock at par.

Securities may now be deposited with the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, for which temporary receipts will be given, and upon depositing their bonds, the First Mortgage Bondholders will receive back interest in cash at 6 per cent. to October 1st, 1897. The certificates of deposit of the Atlantic Trust Company and of the New York Security and Trust Company will be received on like terms.

By order of
First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.
WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman.
September 28, 1897.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Copies of our advertisement published August 31st, 1897, respecting the Extension and Deposit of these Bonds, can be obtained at our office.

Bondholders may present their Bonds for extension at our office, and deposit the same with us, free of charge, **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 30, 1897**, under a Bondholders' Agreement, dated August 14, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, September 22, 1897.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1897.
HOLDERS OF
Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co.
7% BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1st, 1897, are advised that such bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Registered Bonds when presented for redemption must be accompanied by a power of Transfer to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.
J. S. VANZANDT, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under attack.

All day yesterday the bear traders of Wall Street kept the stock market under adverse pressure. They invented and circulated abounding tales intended to create distrust, and nervousness. They were able in some quarters to force recessions. Many stocks declined a point apiece; few went down more than that. Of stocks traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares each, a great majority declined only fractionally.

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Finally a substantial short interest extends throughout the market. In every one of the conspicuous stocks the short account is large. In some quarters it bids fair to become unwieldy. A short interest may be a poor basis to bull the stock market on, but it never yet was serviceable as a bear factor.

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Reports of railway earnings continue encouraging—become daily more and more an evidence of how widespread and how genuine the present business revival is. Wherever the reports made public disclose net results as well as gross earnings, the exhibit is as was set forth here yesterday in the inspiriting figures of the St. Paul Company—there, out of a gross increase of $256,000 for August, the company obtained increased net earnings of $246,000—96 per cent. of the gross increase being net increase.

Yesterday the Reading Railroad for August showed an increase of $101,000 gross and $70,000 of it a net gain—70 per cent. of the gross increase net profit.

Facts of this character must be of controlling consequence.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $30,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 113¾.

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In State securities, $7,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, at 67.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	St. P., M. & M.	1
Can. Pacific	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Laclede Gas	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	Mich. Central	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	2¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead	1¼
Brook. Rapid Transit	⅞	N. J. Central	1
Brook. Union Gas	2	N. Y. Central	1½
Canada Southern	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
C., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Chicago Gas	2½	Nor. & West. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West	⅞	Nor. Pacific pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Ont. & West.	½
Chi. R. I & Pac.	1⅝	Or. Short Line	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Consol. Gas	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Erie	⅝	Reading	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Evans. & T. H.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅜
Ill Steel Co.	¾	St. P. & O.	1⅜
Iowa Central	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
L. E. & W.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
L. E. & W. pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Manhattan	1¼	West. Un. Tel.	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N., C. & St. L. con.	1½

Bonds Declined.

E., L. & B. S. 1st.	1½	Mo. Pac. con.	1
Lake E. & W. 2d.	1	Or. Imp. con. 2d in. pd.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,223,399; balances, $5,914,277; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $216,255.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market slightly easier. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days, and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.81⅝@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54½@56½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 42½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 356,140.06 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,276,865
Exports in the same period	28,838,231
Net exports	$24,561,366
Net exports, 1896	630,465
Net exports, 1895	44,781,059
Net exports, 1894	66,159,439
Exports, 1893	12,984,187

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On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.05. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .11, 500 Comstock at .05, 735 Fortuna at 10.75@11.25, 500 Homestake at 39.00, 500 Pharmacist at .10 and 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.15. On the Mining Exchange, 1,100 shares of Annetta sold at .46¾@.47, 30,000 Gold Magnet at .03½@.04, 1,500 Miami at .40½@.40¾, 3,200 Rocky Mountain at .15@.15¼, 7,000 Waldorf at .09¼@.09½, 18,000 Yukon at .19¾@.21⅝, 200 Alamo at .03¼, 2,900 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@10 @.09½, 1,400 Garfield Gr. at .04¼@.04@.04¼, 2,500 Isabella at .28@ 28½@.28, 1,500 Jefferson at .06¼@.06¾, 400 Mount Rosa at .09¼@ .09½, 800 Pharmacist at .09⅜@.09¼@.10, 2,500 Union at .21½, and 4,500 Work at .05¾@.05.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅝, to 79¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 103; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 18; Reading, ⅛, to 14, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62. Atchison sold at 16, New York Central at 114¾, and Erie first preferred at 43. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅝, for money, and 111 11-16 for the account.

American eagles were quoted at 76s 5½d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 188.80, in Rome at 105.32. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 37½ pfennigs. In Paris rentes advanced 7½c, to 103f 5c. Exchange on London was 1c lower, at 25f 18c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,409,755, against $8,549,010 in the preceding week, and $8,506,717 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $286,988,021, against $261,530,245.

CONVINCED BY FACTS.

"It takes quite as long to convince some English investors that the currency question has been settled in the United States as it does others that the existing improvement is built on a solid business basis," said Mr. S. M. Jarvis, President of the North American Trust Company, yesterday. Mr. Jarvis is back from a European tour, during which he had opportunities of learning the views of English capitalists as to American financial and business matters. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"The European idea in the early part of the advance in prices of American securities was that our speculative market was being 'boomed.' They have gradually changed their opinions, however, on making an examination of the earnings of our corporations and carefully studying the reports of American railways. It is now an accepted fact in the minds of European investors that American values are stable and that American properties are well managed. The giving of greater publicity to the details of earnings and expenditures of public companies, and the adoption in some cases of an independent public audit, has inspired them with greater confidence.

"With conditions as they are here to-day, and the better appreciation of the situation abroad, there is as much reason to expect a flow of money to America for investment now as atany time within the last decade. Even now the English moneyed people are buying our securities. There are quite a number of important new accounts in the Street to-day, behind which are the direct representatives of London bankers.

"The foreigner fails completely to show that the conditions of business here are in any degree inflated. There is not one condition lacking for continued prosperity. Europe is beginning to be convinced of this, and she will soon fall in line to get a share of it through investing in American properties. Where can the foreigners invest with as good results? They cannot do it; they must come here.

"If they do not come here in good season, it will be much more difficult for them to come later. This country is steadily growing wealthier, and its wealth comes from the production of those things which the balance of the world must have. We sell to the whole world, and get their gold in return. We sell wheat, corn, beef, pork, and other products, and we sell them on a gold basis. The balance of trade is rapidly turning in favor of the United States. These are facts, and, taking in connection with them the great increase in railway earnings and the impetus given to commerce and trade everywhere, the European investor cannot fail to be attracted to a field so profitable.

"Every day I converse with men from various States regarding the business situation, and they are unanimous in the belief that we have arrived at a period of great prosperity—the greatest in a generation. With agricultural interests prosperous, the money-circulating movement has spread to the railways and the different channels of commerce and manufacture; mills everywhere have started up. And I see no reason why this should not continue. As to the stability of the improvement, there can be no question. It is a fact which is becoming universally accepted."

THE WHOLE WEST PROSPERS.

President C. A. Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company has just returned from an extended business trip through the West and Southwest. Mr. Starbuck comes back enthusiastic over the general outlook and confident of continued improvement. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Starbuck said:

"A tour of the principal cities of the country, and close contact with representative business men of the West, has convinced me of the great improvement already made in business and of the wholly favorable outlook for further steady growth. Everywhere there is activity, and almost every line of business shows wonderful betterment. The railroads are actually having trouble to get cars enough to handle their increased traffic. Railroad earnings, with their increases, show us here in New York that railroad business is improving, but they only give a partial idea of the real activity. All of the Western roads are very busy. Not only are the large systems doing more than for years, but the smaller roads are getting their full share of the improvement. Roads like Chicago Great Western and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf are running far ahead of the expectations of their officers.

"Every one understands, of course, how the large crops and the high prices for grain have brought about this improvement. The Western farmer now is wealthy in comparison with his condition for the past several years, and he is giving substantial evidences of his prosperity by creating a demand and buying all kinds of manufactured goods. This gives the railroads additional business. Not only have they grain to haul, but their miscellaneous traffic has increased greatly.

"That the railroads are confident of a continuation of this business expansion is shown by the way in which they are ordering new cars and engines, and by the fact that they are pressing into service every bit of rolling stock that they have. The business of the New York Air Brake Company evidences the increased demand for new cars and locomotives. Our works are running full time, and we have large orders ahead. Our August earnings increased 200 per cent. over August of last year, and in September we will show still larger increases.

"Taking it altogether, I am confident that the improvement in business will continue. Everywhere there is going on a steady expansion and growth that is certainly not inflation. It is improvement resulting directly from underlying conditions. It is general and not sectional. It extends to all lines of trade. It is the beginning of good times—of American prosperity."

THE DIFFICULTIES REMOVED.

The announcement yesterday that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee had fully complied with the Government's wishes, and that the foreclosure sales can now proceed without fear of any interference from the Attorney Genaral, had a most beneficial effect upon Union Pacific stock. It sold up in the morning close to 25, higher quotations from London and aggressive buying of the stock in this market being the immediate influences. Throughout all the raiding which followed, the stock held up remarkably well, although it was continuously an object of bear attack. The stock was the most active on the list, over 55,000 shares of it changing hands. With the assurance of no further opposition on the part of the Government, the success of the Union Pacific reorganization plan is practically secured. Fear that the Administration would put further obstacles in the way of the committee has kept the stock back somewhat, and, although it has already scored quite a substantial advance, the benefits which will accrue to the stock from reorganization have by no means been fully discounted.

INCREASED RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroad earnings made public yesterday were almost unanimously illustrative of the improvement in railroad business. Atchison reported a gross increase for the month of August of over $536,000, and of this nearly $170,000 was net. St. Joseph and Grand Island also made a remarkable statement for August, showing gross earnings of $110,000 and net earnings of $55,000, operating expenses being only 50 per cent. of the gross.

Among the Southern roads Norfolk and Western reported an increase of nearly $89,000 for the third week in September. The September earnings of this property give promise of being very large. Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis showed an increase of $15,000 for the third week of September, and the Baltimore, Ohio and Southwestern for the same period reported an increase of over $19,000.

Reading's August statement showed an increase in the net earnings of both coal and iron companies of nearly $115,000. Fixed charges decreased $95,000, making an increase in surplus of $210,000.

With railroad earnings like these, the artificial character of weakness in the market is all the more apparent.

NO CONSTRUCTION CHARGES.

The pamphlet report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for the fiscal year just ended is attracting attention as an illustration of one of the best features of modern railroad management—the charging into operating expenses all costs of improvement and enlargement which could technically be charged to construction account. The Chesapeake and Ohio charged nothing at all to construction account during the year. Many things which could have been charged that way, however, were put in with operating expenses. The report of the company says:

"The company has continued its policy of improving and enlarging the property, and all such work during the year has been charged to operating expenses. There have been no charges to construction account for any purpose whatever during the year.

"The company has purchased and charged to expenses during the year, to replace that number of old ones worn out and destroyed, 10 locomotives, 232 freight cars, 2 passenger coaches, and 1 steam tug, at a total cost of $243,488.97. These purchases have kept intact the number of engines and cars and coaches, and as the additions have all been of modern and heavier type in place of the old and light equipment, the general condition of the equipment has been correspondingly improved.

"Included in the operating expenses is also the cost of 10.8 miles of second track, $125,261.13; 16.1 miles new sidings, $54,303.26; new buildings at different points on the line, $35,550.59. Of the double track so charged, 6.9 miles are between Huntington and Kenova, and connect previously existing sections of double track, and give a continuous double track of 18.2 miles on one of the most crowded parts of the road. An extension of 3.2 miles was made in the New River coal district to facilitate the switching to and from some of the large mines."

A DIVIDEND EXPECTED.

The Northern Pacific stocks were not very active yesterday, only 12,000 shares of the preferred and 2,500 shares of the common changing hands. With the rest of the market they declined, but their loss was by no means commensurate with the pressure put upon them by the bears. Talk of a dividend on Northern Pacific preferred is now becoming general. This was foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES several weeks ago, and now Wall Street is receiving official intimations that such a dividend may be expected.

THE VANDERBILT-WABASH DEAL.

Completion of the Vanderbilt-Wabash deal is said to be close at hand. Wabash insiders say that the working arrangement to be effected between that road, the Lake Shore, and the Nickel Plate will certainly prove most advantageous. Wabash will not become a regular Vanderbilt property, but Vanderbilt interests in it will be large.

SUGAR TRUST'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Sugar Trust stock reversed its course again yesterday, and was weak throughout the session The bears were consequently elated, and more short stock was put out. The nervous shorts, who were frightened by the stock's strength on Monday and who covered at a loss, hastened to get short again. Added to this selling was the aggressiveness of the bears and possibly a little manipulation by insiders whose plan it is to create a bearish sentiment on the stock. This plan is meeting with a great deal of success—more than ever yesterday. It would be well to remember that as the bearish sentiment grows, the short interest in Sugar Trust also extends.

BANK STOCKS AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, 10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 533 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Boston trading was marked by New York buying of Union Pacific and selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, cessation of interest in Bay State Gas, and heavier prices in the copper shares. Dominion Coal was a feature, with a rise from 24 to 24⅞, with recession to 24¼ in late trading. The trouble between the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee and the Government appears to have been settled, and the sale of the road under foreclosure is set down for Nov. 1. The stock rose ⅝, to 24⅞, but reacted to 23⅝, some 1,000 shares selling in the market in the forenoon. Butte and Boston led the copper shares in activity, but this means that not much over 5,000 shares of it changed hands in the morning. Trading has diminished decidedly in volume, or to about one-half the proportions of last week.

Osceola, which ran up to 41½ late yesterday, touched 41⅜ at the opening to-day, thence reacting to 39¾, while Kearsarge was off 1½, at 21. Tamarack Junior rallied ½, to 17. Atlantic lost ½, to 25¾. Only 77 shares of Montana were traded in during the first half of the day. The price eased 1, to 147, with 146 quoted in the afternoon. Butte gained ⅝, to 29⅝, thence receding to 28¼. Old Dominion, after improving ⅝, to 27, reacted to 26. Centennial lost 1¼, to 22½. In the railroad list, home stocks were strong. Boston and Maine gained 3, to 170, and Albany ½, to 219. Bell Telephone lost 2½, to 263, and Erie 1½, to 70.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany		219
Boston & Lowell	216	
Boston & Maine	169	170
Boston & Providence	255	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	111	112
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	111	112
Fitchburg pf.	93½	94
Old Colony	184	
West End	95	96
West End pf.	100	102
Wisconsin Central	2¾	3¼

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¼	1½
Arnold	4	4½
Atlantic	25½	26
Boston & Montana	146	147
Butte & Boston	28¼	28½
Calumet & Hecla	475	477½
Centennial	22½	23
Franklin	22	23
Kearsarge	20½	21
Osceola	39¾	40
Quincy		118
Tamarack		140
Tamarack Junior	16¾	17
Wolverine	17½	18

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	263	265
Dominion Coal	23½	24½
Dominion Coal pf.	108½	109
Eastman Car Heater		25
Edison Electric Illuminating	56	
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19¾	21
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone		131
Philadelphia Company	21¾	22¾
United States Oil	13½	14
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining		9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's outside security market tractions and ferry stocks were neglected. Indianapolis Gas, in the natural-gas list, had a marked change in price, without open transactions, and closed offered at 129, the best bid being 120.

Illuminating gas securities showed a rather unsettled feeling. Equitable was offered at 290 and bids asked for. Standard Gas common experienced a decline of 5 points, the preferred making a like downward movement. Rumors of dissensions in gas circles were freely circulated, and the uncertainty as to results of the November election was spoken of as creating a feeling of uneasiness.

There was a decided pressure upon Glucose common and preferred. The best information as to this security is that its earning capacity will finally assert itself. Hecker-Jones-Jewell preferred was apparently pressed for sale, but there were no transactions.

Malt Trust subscriptions were offered at 106. Malt common closed at about the same figures as on the day before, while preferred was pressed for sale, and showed a net decline of 3 points. Confidence prevails that both these stocks will advance after the taking up of the subscriptions.

Standard Oil rallied several points, and Electro-Pneumatic made a fractional gain.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	195	197
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	9	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	38½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	75
Kings County Elevated	3	5
Kings County Traction	44	45
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	151½	152½
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Hunter's Point)	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	18	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	94	95½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107½	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry stock, ex. dividend	67	68½
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	120	129
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	68
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	92	94
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	270	290
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	80
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	350	380
Madison (Wis.) stock	60	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	87	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	107	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	42	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	80	88
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York, ex rights	140	145
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex rts.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	32½	34
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	108½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	36	37
Glucose preferred, when issued	85	87
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt Trust subs.	104	106
Malt Trust common, when issued	36	38
Malt Trust preferred, when issued	82	85
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	70	75
Standard Oil Trust	340	341
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	90	93
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	158½	160
Worthington Pump Company pf.	91	93

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	40
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53½
New York & New Jersey Telephone	145	151
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	115
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	20	20¾
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Prices on the Stock Exchange moved within irregular lines during the better part of the day. The opening was higher, with most of the trading in the arbitrage stocks—St. Paul, ex dividend; the Northern Pacifics, and Readings. After the first half hour the market grew dull, with several intervals of reaction, but on the way down strong buying orders were apparent. Choctaw preferred, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania were firm in the early dealings, but lost their gains with the general decline. The Union Traction group was about steady on small trading. The industrials were irregular to heavy on light volume of business. The close was about steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30⅜	31⅛
Nor. Pac. com.	20	20⅛
Nor. Pac. com. pf.	52⅞	53
Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅜
Reading, t. c.	13¼	13 11-16
Reading 1st pf.	27 1-16	27 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	16½	16⅝
St. Paul	96½	96⅞
W., N. Y. & P.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Traction	121	123
Philadelphia Traction	72⅜	72⅞
Baltimore Traction	18¼	18⅜
Union Traction	11⅜	11⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	16¾	17
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	38	38¼
United Gas Improvement	83⅞	84
Electric Storage	29½	30
Electric Storage pf.	31	32
Welsbach Light	46¼	47½
American R. E. L.	6⅞	7
Marsden	19⅞	20½
Choctaw	9¾	9¾
Choctaw pf.	25⅞	26¼
Reading general	85	85½
Electric & G.-S.	71¼	71½
Cons. T., Pitts.	8¾	9
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	39⅞	40¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Diamond Match opened at 151, and sold up to 153, the second account touching 154, but closing at 153½. Timidity with respect to West Chicago continued, and it closed at 103⅝, after a feverish business covering a point's difference. There was a disposition to unload in several securities.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	65
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	8
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	30¾
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50
Chicago City Railway	229
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	151½
Lake St. Elevated	19
Int. Pkg. Co.	19
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	40
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	9¼
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	31½
New York Biscuit Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.
Office of the Receivers.
NEW YORK, September 25, 1897.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, from the following named bonds will be paid on and after October 1, 1897, at the Chase National Bank, New York, with interest thereon at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum from date of maturity.
First and Second Extension 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1854, and extended 1880.
Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1885, renewed.
First Mortgage Tennessee Division 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.
CHARLES M. McTHEE,
HENRY FINK, Receivers.

Manhattan Railway Company.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 14th, 1897.
FIFTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Friday, October 1st, 1897. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, September 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Saturday, October 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be again closed on Saturday, October 9th, at 12 o'clock noon, (preparatory to the annual meeting of the shareholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 10th, 1897,) and will be reopened on Thursday, November 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company.
Buffalo N. Y., September 17th, 1897.
The interest coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company, due October 1st, 1897, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.
On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Office of The Keokuk and Western R. R Co.
Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 24th, 1897.
Notice.—The 14th regular semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of net earnings, payable on the 1st day of October next at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened October 24.
CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due October 1st from
Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Debenture Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
Georgia Midland Railway Co. First Mortgage 3 per cent. Bonds,
will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 29.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 1897.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1897. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., inclusive.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
Quarterly Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DORSMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 24th, 1897.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co.
Baltimore, Sept. 29, 1897.
The past due coupons of June 1st, 1897, on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 4½ % Terminal Gold Bonds will be paid on and after October 1st, with interest thereon at the rate of 4½ % per annum, at the banking house of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., N. Y.
W. H. LIAMS, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE), payable on October 15, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 21st, 1897.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15. The transfer books will be closed from September 22d to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons on the above, maturing October 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of **Cuyler, Morgan & Co.,** Financial Agents, 44 Pine Street, New York.

Rochester Railway Company.
Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28th, 1897.
Coupons maturing on October 1st, 1897, on the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of **Cuyler, Morgan & Co.,** 44 Pine Street, New York. F. P. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, September 29, 1897.
The coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Oct. 1, 1897, will be paid upon presentation, at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

Buffalo Railway Company 6 Per Cent. Debentures.
Coupons on the above, maturing October 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York.

THE FORTUNA GOLD MINING AND MILLING Company has just declared its thirteenth consecutive monthly dividend of TEN CTS. a share, payable at the Company's office, 1 Broadway. Books close September 28 and open October 1.
B. L. HARDING, Secretary.
1897.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 27th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 18th, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 28th, 1897.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 25, 1897.

The Comstock Tunnel Co.,
45 William St., New York, September 25, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Comstock Tunnel Company will be held at the Company's office, 45 William Street, in the City of New York, on MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 200 PARK ROW,
New York, Sept. 20, 1897.
The annual election for a Board of Directors of this company will be held at this office on Monday Oct. 4, 1897. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13	13	13	13
20	Am. Cotton Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
22,330	Am. Sugar Ref.	147½	148¾	147¾	148¾
60	Am. Tobacco	85½	85½	85½	85½
10	Am. T. & S. F.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,490	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	32½	33¼	32	32½
300	Brook. Elevated	10	10	10	10
120	Brook. R. T.	33¾	34	33¼	34
7,580	Chicago Gas	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾
12,400	C., R. I. & P.	93¾	93¾	90⅜	90⅜
8,120	C., B. & Q.	99¾	99¾	97¾	97¾
18,310	C., M. & St. P.	100¼	100¾	98¾	98¾
670	C., St. P., M. & O.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
90	Ches. & Ohio	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞
20	Chicago & N. W.	126½	126½	125¾	125¾
120	C. Great W.	18½	18½	17½	17⅝
290	Central of N. J.	99½	99⅝	97¾	97¾
100	Del. & Hudson	118½	119⅜	118½	119⅜
300	Gen. Electric	38¾	38¾	37	37
1,510	Louis. & Nash.	60⅝	60⅝	59¼	59½
550	Manhattan	103⅞	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,040	Mo. Pacific	34¾	34¾	33¾	34
40	M., K. & T.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
20	Met. Railroad	87¾	88	87¾	87¾
20	N. Y., O. & W.	18¾	18¾	18	18
550	Northern P. pf.	54½	54½	52⅜	52⅜
630	Pacific Mail	34¾	35½	34⅜	34⅜
5,540	Reading	27¼	27¾	26	26½
20	Reading 1st pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
10	Southern Ry.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
270	Southern Ry. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼
50	Stand. R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Tenn. C. & I.	31¾	31¾	30¾	30½
4,860	Union Pacific	24¼	24¾	23⅝	24
30	Wabash pf.	22	22	22	22
1,420	Western Union	91½	91½	90¼	90⅜
89,130					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58¾	59	58¼	58¼
2,000	C., B. & Q. conv.	109	109	109	109
10,000	M., K. & T. 2d	64⅝	64⅝	63¾	63¾
17,000	M., K. & T. 1st	86	86	86	86½
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
14,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	51¾	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
$73,000.					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1897.

Closing: Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21	21¼	870	American Cotton Oil	21¾	22	21¼	21¼	−⅝
75	77	210	Am. Cotton Oil pf	77	78	76	76	+1½
13	13¼	1,110	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13½	13	13	−⅝
31	32¼	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
144⅞	14⅝	25,821	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	147½	148¾	145½	145¾	−2¾
115½	116¼	330	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	118¾	116¼	116¼	−1
87⅛	88¼	3,670	American Tobacco	88¾	89¼	87¼	87¾	−¼
112½	113¼	17	American Tobacco pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
83¼	83¾	1,870	At., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15½	−¼
15¼	15½	12,330	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	32⅜	32⅜	−¼
32⅜	32⅝	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
17	...	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
9	...	2,350	Bay State Gas	9¼	9¼	9	9	.....
8⅞	9	1,200	Brooklyn Elevated	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	+⅛
...	33¼	3,910	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	127	128	127	127	−⅛
124	127	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	58¼	58¾	57	57½	−1⅛
67½	68	1,550	Canada Southern	76½	76½	76½	76½	−⅛
76½	76¼	300	Canadian Pacific	17	18	17	17	−⅛
17¾	18¼	7,615	Central Pacific	24⅜	25	23¾	23¾	−⅛
23⅞	24⅜	23,283	Chesapeake & Ohio	99½	99⅝	97⅝	97⅝	−⅛
97⅞	98	90	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101	101	101	101	−⅛
99	101	24,545	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	101¾	102	104¾	104¾	−2½
101¾	102	436	Chicago Gas	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
17½	17⅝	1,045	Chicago Great West.	10½	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
10	10¼	41,001	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	34	34	33¾	33¾	−⅛
33½	34½	26	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	100¼	100¼	99	99½	−⅛
99⅜	99½	2,696	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	145	145¾	144⅝	144⅝	−⅝
125¼	125½	19,988	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	126⅝	126⅝	125½	125½	−⅝
90⅜	90¾	820	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92⅞	93	90⅜	90⅞	−⅝
37⅝	37⅞	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	38½	38½	38½	38½	−⅝
¾	1	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1	1	1	1	.....
...	.10	225	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25	25	25	25	−4
26½	27	2,210	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	25	25	25	25	−1¼
6¾	7¼	873	Consolidated Gas	71½	71½	71¼	71⅛	−⅛
221	225	5	Delaware & Hudson	226½	226½	218¾	222	−1¼
117⅝	118½	350	Del., Lack. & West.	118½	118½	117¾	117⅝	−⅝
159	161	1,065	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	159	159	159	159	−⅛
48	48¼	1,100	Erie	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	−⅛
16¾	17	300	Erie 1st pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
41¼	41½	400	Evans. & T. H.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	−⅛
28	31	700	Flint & P. M.	14	17	14	17	−⅛
12½	13½	37	Ft. W. & D. C.	17	17	17	17	−⅛
...	20	3,550	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	−⅛
37¼	37⅝	102	Ft. W. & Rio Grande. pf.	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	−⅛
100¼	101¼	200	General Electric	38	38	38	38	−⅛
39	40	1,111	H. B. Claflin Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	−⅛
104	104¼	700	Homestake	10	10	10	10	−⅛
46¾	47¼	164	Illinois Central	35	35	35	35	−⅛
97⅜	...	34	Illinois Steel Co.	17	17	17	17	−⅛
34	36	700	Iowa Central	26	26¼	26	26	−⅛
25⅝	26	3,230	Iowa Central pf.	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜	−⅛
45	45¼	500	Jacobs Gas	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	−⅛
19¼	20½	510	Lake Erie & West.	78	78	76⅞	76⅞	−⅛
76¾	77⅜	9,130	Lake Erie & W. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	−⅛
59⅛	59⅝	4,240	Louisville & Nashville.	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	−⅛
101¼	101¾	190	Manhattan Con	26	26¼	26	26	−⅛
106¾	106½	200	Michigan Central	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
25⅜	25⅝	100	Minn. & St. Louis	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
37	38	725	Mo., Kan. & Texas	40	40	39¾	39¾	−⅛
15⅝	15⅞	5,022	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅞	35	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
32½	32⅝	7,505	Missouri Pacific	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	−⅛
33⅞	34	890	National Lead Co.	104	104	104	104	−⅛
88¼	88¾	156	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	−⅛
101	108	300	National Linseed Oil.	17	17	17	17	−⅛
15	17½	1,340	New Jersey Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	−⅛
98¾	98¾	6,270	New York Central	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	−⅛
110⅜	110¼	184	N. Y., N. H. & H.	185	185	185	185	−⅛
183	186	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	16	16	16	16	−⅛
37	39	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	−⅛
98	101	2,350	N. Y., Sus. & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	−⅛
90	91	1,200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	40¾	40¾	39	39½	−⅛
1,000	...	3,910	Norfolk & West. pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	−⅛
500	500	150	North American	5	5	5	5	.....
170	170	1,550	Northern Pacific	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	−⅛
2,475	5	300	Northern Pacific pf.	54¼	54¼	52½	52⅝	−⅛
11,928	205⅜	850	Ontario & Western	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
3,495	53	120	Oregon Short Line	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	−⅛
2,585	18¼	2,585	Pacific Mail	35⅜	35⅜	34¾	34¾	−⅛
3,495	20	400	Pennsylvania Railroad	115½	115½	115	115	−⅛
124	35	900	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	27	27½	27	27½	−⅛
1,550	58	2,650	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	66½	66½	66½	66½	−⅛
300	59	2,858	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	−⅛
7,615	24⅜	270	Pitts. & Western pf.	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
23,283	90	6,245	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	−⅛
850	98	3,640	Reading	55⅜	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	−⅛
90	101	900	Reading 1st pf.	54⅞	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛	−⅛
24,545	102	100	Reading 2d pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	−⅛
436	104½	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	−⅛
41,001	105	26	Rio Grande West. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
2,696	106	19,988	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	−⅛
820	107	100	St. J. & G. I.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
100	108	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	52½	52	52	−⅛
225	108½	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
2,210	109	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	−⅛
873	109½	100	St. Louis Southw.	87	87	87	87	−⅛
5	110	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
350	111	103	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	84	84	84	84	−⅛
1,065	112	350	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	−⅛
1,100	113	5,830	St. Paul & Omaha	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
300	114	25	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	115	115	115	115	−⅛
400	115	400	Southern Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	−⅛
700	116	670	Southern Railway	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
37	...	5,300	Southern Railway pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	−⅛
200	117	950	Standard R. & T.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
1,111	118	3,841	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
700	119	3,900	Texas Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	−⅛
164	120	56,184	Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	−⅛
34	121	4,445	U. P. 1st in. pd.	17½	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
10	122	1,325	U. P. Denver & Gulf	17½	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
67	123	1,400	U. S. Leather pf.	66	66	66	66	−⅛
67	124	100	United States Leather	84	84	84	84	−⅛
174	125	200	United States Rubber	22	22	21¾	21¾	−⅛
65½	126	50	U. S. Rubber pf.	91¼	91¼	90⅞	90⅞	−⅛
8	127	5,380	Wabash	2	2	2	2	−⅛
21¾	21½	5,077	Wabash pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	−⅛
10	128	4,256	Western Union Tel.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+⅜
90⅞	90¼	1,379	Wheeling & Lake Erie.					
25	26		Wheeling & L. E. pf.					
13⅜	14½							
Sales.		387,529						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	81¾	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	85	Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	101½
4,000	bl	5,000		15,000	
5,000		Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	81	Oregon R & N 4s	91
Alb & Sus con 6s	120	12,000		12,000	
1,000		Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	100¾	Oregon Short Line 6s	116½
At., T & S F gen 4s	88¾	10,000	100¾	11,000	
61,000	88¾	5,000	100¾	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	91½
58,500	88¾	10,000	100¾	Income A 5s	56
10,000b3	88¾	10,000	100¾	1,000	56¼
6,000	88¾	5,000	100¾	2,000	
50,000b3	88¾	5,000	100¾	People's G & C of Chi 1st	
1,000	88¾	30,000	99¾	5,000	117
500	88¾	5,000	100	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	102
7,000	88¾	30,000	100½	5,000	
Adjustment 4s	50⅛	15,000		Reading Co gen 4s	85⅞
1,000	50	Lake Erie & W 1st 5s	116	1,000	85¾
42,000	58¾	10,000		10,000	85⅝
7,000	58¾	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	102	3,000	85¼
25,000	58¾	1,000		10,000	85⅜
5,000	58¾	L & S Mich So 3½s reg	102½	Rio Grande West 1st	82¾
1,000	58¾	5,000		2,000	82¼
20,000	58¾	Manhattan Ry con 4s	90¾	1,000	82½
34,000	58¾	2,000		9,000	
2,000	58¾	Metropolitan Elev 2d	105	Roch & Pitts cons	123
50,000	58¾	3,000	106	3,000	
5,000	58¾	Mil & St P 8s 1st	102¼	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	67
39,000	58¾	1,000		500	
Austin & N W 1st	83¾	M & St Paul 7 3-10	140¼	St L & Iron Mount 5s	88¾
12,000		3,000		5,000	89
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	110	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	86	1,000	89¼
2,000		10,000	86¼	3,000	88½
Brooklyn R T 5s	95	500	86½	2,000	
1,000c	93½	1,000	86½	St L & S F G M 5s	100
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113¼	1,000	86¼	2,000	
7,000	113¾	Mo, K & T 2d	64¼	St L & S F 4s	71½
2,000	114	1,000	64⅜	10,000	
3,000		15,000	64¼	Scioto Val & N E 4s	84½
Bur, C R & N 1st	108	6,000	64	4,000	84¾
1,000	108¼	3,000	63¾	3,000	
2,000		10,000	63½	San An & Ar Pass 4s	60½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	102¼	15,000		10,000	60½
5,000	102	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	96	1,000	
1,000	101⅞	14,000		So Pac of N M 1st	106¼
5,000		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	72½	5,000	106½
Cent Pac ext 5s	101	2,000	72	5,000	
5,000		Nash, C & St L con	103	Southern Ry 1st 5s	93½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	81¼	5,000		2,000	
2,000	81	Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	108	Standard R & T Inc	16
19,000		2,000		20,000	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	112⅞	N Y Cent deb 5s	109½	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	90
3,000		1,000		1,000	
Chi & Alton S F	113¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	106½	Term R R Ass'n of St L 1st 4½s	111½
2,000		1,000		5,000	
Chi, Bur & N 5s	106	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	142	Tex & Pac 2d inc	30
500		5,000		31,000	29¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	116⅝	Small bonds	140½	10,000	
1,000		3,500		Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	86½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	104½	N Y, O & W con 5s	109	3,000	
10,000	104¾	2,000		Union Pac 6s, 1897	101½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	109	N Y, S & W G M	88¼	1,000	
5,000		10,000	88¼	Union Pac 1st, 1890, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	110¼
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s	109	1,000	88½	2,000	
3,000		5,000	88	U P, D & G 1st	52
Chi & N W S F 6s	120	9,000		10,000	52¼
2,000		Norf & W Ry con 4s	78⅝	5,000	52¾
Chi & N W reg gold 7s	118¼	Nor Pac 1st 6s	121	30,000	52⅝
5,000b3		1,000	120¾	7,000	52¼
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop	47¼	1,000		15,000	52⅜
5,000	47½	Nor Pac 1st reg	121	10,000	51⅝
5,000	47¼	25,000b3	120¼	15,000	
20,000	47	10,000b3		Union Pac, Lin & Col 1st 2,000	33
10,000	46¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	59¾	Wabash 1st 5s	107¼
5,000		1,000	59½	27,000	107¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	95½	2,000	59¾	5,000	107¼
3,000		8,000	59½	3,000	
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs	76	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	92	Wabash 2d mtge 5s	78½
5,000	75½	1,000	91¾	3,000	77¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	110⅞	27,000	91¾	1,000	
1,000		1,000	91½	West Chi St con 5s	100
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	109½	8,000		3,000	101⅞
4,000		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	90	12,000	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	101	11,000		West Shore gtd 4s	107½
1,000		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid	42¾	1,000	107½
Erie 4s prior bonds	91¾	5,000	42	4,000	
5,000	91½	10,000	41¾	Western Gas Co 5s	103
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	100	20,000	41	2,000	
4,000		21,000	40¾	W N Y & P gen	47½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	76	20,000	41	3,000	
10,000		5,000		$1,491,000	
Total sales					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$214,910,607
Gold reserve	147,540,176
Net silver	14,443,761
United States notes in the Treasury	40,261,187
Treasury notes of 1890	22,851,249
Total receipts th s day	597,107
Total receipts this month	19,580,961
Total receipts this year	77,680,679
Total expenditures this day	982,000
Total expenditures this month	23,281,000
Total expenditures this year	100,969,956
Deposits in National banks	17,538,907
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	169,470
Government receipts from internal revenue	285,068
Customs	303,766
Miscellaneous	8,271

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mercantile	162
American Exchange	174	Merchants' Union	145
Broadway	231	National Union	201
Central National	160	New Amsterdam	210
Chatham	205	New York	237
City	700	New York County	700
Commerce	650	N. Y. County	97
Continental	130	Ninth National	135
Corn Exchange	295	Pacific	260
East River	135	Park	200
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Ph

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Northeast Corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street Sold—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

John N. Golding and Du Bois & Eldridge have sold for Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbocker, to George Crocker, the California millionaire, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, 30.8 by 110. It is said to be Mr. Crocker's intention to demolish the present house and erect a residence for his own occupancy on the site. This dwelling adjoins the plot, 70 by 110, sold a few days ago through Mr. Golding to J. J. Wysong and Buchanan Winthrop.

The same broker has also sold for Charles H. Tenney to William A. Paepke the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 2 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 75.

M. & L. Hess have sold for O. H. Schneider the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 East Ninth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer will improve the building for mercantile purposes.

Dr. W. Curtis Gibb has purchased from a Mrs. Barlow, for $35,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 55 West Thirty-eighth Street, 17 by 98.9.

Arthur Taylor & Co. have sold for Peter Larsen to Mrs. Ella G. Davis, for $30,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 306 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has purchased from John Ellsworth the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue.

S. Q. Menzies has sold to Maria L. de Maria, for $70,000, the five-story American basement dwelling southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Randolph Guggenheimer and Miles M. O'Brien have purchased from Park & Tilford, for $75,000, 221, 223, and 225 West Seventeenth Street, running through to 216 and 218 West Eighteenth Street, and have resold this property to John Glass, who is under contract to erect on the entire plot stables for the Siegel-Cooper Company. The proposed buildings have already been leased for a term of fifteen years.

Mr. Guggenheimer has also purchased at auction for a client the Price mansion at Lake George, together with twenty-six acres of land and riparian rights.

Antonio Modisto Yznaga has purchased from Francis Lutz, for $30,000, the five-story stone-front flat 123 East One Hundred and First Street.

It is reported that the Alfred Corning Clark estate has sold, for $100,000, two lots on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 146 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

The store, basement, and sub-cellar, 27 by 200, of the building now in course of construction at 598 Broadway has been leased to Sigmund Schlesinger at an annual rental of $6,000. The store, basement, and sub-cellar of 596 Broadway, also in course of construction, have been leased to A. Miller & Brother, at an annual rental of $9,000. These leases, together with those of several lofts in No. 598, were arranged, it is understood, through M. & L. Hess.

John H. Dye has sold for Simon Hatch to Edward Collins the three-story brick dwelling 67 West Ninth Street, 22.3 by 92.3.

The same broker has also sold for Julia F. Godillot to Wallace Stewart the three-story dwelling 151 West Thirteenth Street, 20 by 103.7; also, Herman Richter to F. Lewine, the three-story brick dwelling 145 West Tenth Street, 22 by 95.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to L. A. Wilson, for $16,800, the four-story brick tenement 410 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lucius A. Waldo, referee, 251 Mercer Street, west side, 175 feet south of Third Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $10,488; subject to other mortgages for $55,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 723 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 600 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,631.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 527 to 531 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 98.9, three three-story frame tenements, with stores, and one, two, and four story brick and frame buildings at the rear. Due on judgment, $15,161.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, David Murray, referee, 316 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 193 feet east of Second Avenue, 26 by 103.3, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $21,377.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 238 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 185 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,744; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 555 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $12,929.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 375 Bleecker Street, north side, 86.9 feet west of Charles Street, 18.9 by 81.10½ and irregular, five-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,331.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, two lots, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11; two lots, southeast corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each about 25 by 107, and seven lots adjoining the immediately foregoing on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 94.11.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, near Alexander Avenue, 40 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 63 to 71 Mangin Street, for five five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 86.3; Mrs. M. F. Cusack of 206 President Street, Brooklyn, owner; Israels & Harder of 304 Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 104.8 feet east of the Boulevard, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.6; Emily L. Felt of 218 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, with attic, 29 by 41; James Jeneill of 504 West Forty-third Street, owner; William S. MacKenzie, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 110 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick store, 25 by 52; estate of Margaret C. Watten of 324 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 30 Lafayette Place, to an eight-story brick and steel factory; William H. Burgess of Oyster Bay, L. I., owner; Robert P. Lyons, architect; cost, $375.

Twenty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel; P. F. Clark of 454 West Twenty-fifth Street, lessee; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Morris Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling; Robert Hauser of Orange, N. J., owner; A. J. Kastner, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 95.2 ft n e of Travers St, 75.6x148.2x75x148.6; James McLaughlin and wife to Andrew J. Thomas $1

BOULEVARD, or Broadway, w s, 84.9 ft n of 67th St, 28.1x105.2x25x110; City Real Estate Company to Althea S. Rudd..... 1

DRYDOCK ST, w s, 97.5 ft s of 11th St, 22.1x84; the Metropolitan Traction Company to Metropolitan Street Railway Company 1

ELLIOTT AV, s s, 75 ft w of A St, 25x100; Freeman C. Doty to Catharine McCormack 400

FRONT ST, 13, 15, and 17; Metropolitan Traction Company to Metropolitan Street Railway Company 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 20x100; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Elizabeth A. Hartog..... 23,650

LOTS 24 and 25, Block A, map of Lester Park; Mary J. Bickford to Frank McGarry 1

LOTS 12 and 13, Block B, map of Lester Park; Mary J. Bickford to Frank McGarry 1

LOTS 16, 17, and 18, map of Cebrie Park; George P. Baisley and others to Lawrence Harpret 15,000

LOT 6, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Bryan A. Beal and wife to Ella B. Dennison 1

LOT 375, map of Hunt estate; Ephraim B. Levy to William T. Norman..... 360

LOT 324, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Bartholomew Sullivan..... 530

LOTS 564, 565, and 164, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick J. Byrne 1,165

LOTS 608 and 609, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John McCarthy..... 515

LOT 142, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William Nagle 500

PROSPECT AV, w s, 84 ft n of Oakland Place, 19.9x100x22.9x100; Annie H. Farrell to Thomas P. Farrell..... 500

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 525 ft w of Trinity Av, 49.9x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Louis H. Lambrecht 1

TINTON AV, w s, 138.6 ft n of 168th St, 19.4x123.5x19.4x124.4; Emil Hildebrand to Marie Schreiber and others, one-fourth part 1

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of Central Av, 100x100; Oliver C. Titus and wife to R. W. Thomas..... 1

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of Central Av, 100x100; Oliver C. Titus and wife to R. W. Thomas 6,500

3D AV, s e s, 49.5 ft s w of Franklin Av, 58x100x irregular; Kathryn M. Kane to E. C. Wendt..... exch.

7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 99.11x100; William H. Stanton, Jr., to Jeremiah Flanagan 1

9TH AV, e s, 65 ft n of 53d St, 135.10 ft to 54th St x e 52.6x165.11x irregular; also 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 50.5x irregular; Metropolitan Traction Company to Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1

10TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of boundary line of Lots 209 and 153, map of Village of Wakefield; Annie Troman to Catharine J. Sylvester 3,600

18TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x141.11 x25x141.6; 18th St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x142.4x25x141.11; Park & Tilford to Randolph Guggenheimer and another. 75,000

31ST ST, 108 West, 20.10x94.8x21.8x90.6; George W. Poucher, executor, to Stephen J. Reardon 20,000

44TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 24x100.5; John Boland and wife to Robert J. Ferns 1

47TH ST, 120 and 122 West, 37.6x100.5; David Crear to Donald Mitchell..... 100

49TH ST, 350 East, 18x40.6; Leopold Goldhammer and wife to Sarah Smith..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.4; Metropolitan Street Railway Company to Daniel B. Hasbrouck..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.4; Metropolitan Traction Company to Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 1

53D ST, n s, 434.11 ft e of 9th Av, 25x87.5 x25x39.3; Metropolitan Traction Company to Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1

53D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 65.1x37.5x65.1x34.11; 53d St, n s, 409.11 ft e of 9th Av, 25x39.3x25x42.4; Metropolitan Traction Company to Metropolitan Street Railway Company 1

69TH ST, 209 West, 15.10x100.5; Andrew J. Thomas and wife to Mary McLaughlin 1

72D ST, 122 feet of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Walworth Ward and wife to Henry B. Slaven..... 100

75TH ST, n s, 542.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Charles L. Hudley and wife to Adolph B. Anshacher..... 1

78TH ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Minnie S. Cutting..... 1

79TH ST, 118 West, 22x102.2; Edmond C. Wendt and wife to K. M. Kane..... —

89TH ST, 73 and 75 West; Louis Beer and others to Albert Klemme..... 1

113TH ST, 304 East; Abraham Cahn to Leopold Aul 10,000

141ST PL, n e s, 243.6 ft e of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 19x99.11; Isabelle N. Leo to Mary A. Hallett..... 1

150TH ST, 530 West, 15x99.11; Sadie D. Howe to John L. Howe..... 1

153D ST, 400 West, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av; Leopold Goldhammer and wife to Lilly R. Stern and another..... 1

163D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x124; John M. Vandervoort to Andrew L. Drummond..... 1

167TH ST, s w s, 119.4 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 59.8x97.4x50x131.11; John R. Vandervoort to John F. McGuire..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

FAIR, William, to Essie R. Johnson; 62 Vesey St, 3 years..... $2,160

MAAS, Frederick W., to James Early and another; 11th Av, s e corner of 52d St, 5 8-12 years 1,800

STERNKAMP, William N., to William Adams; 187 and 189 Mott St, 15 years.. 5,250–5,000

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARbor of the City of New York to Louisa Streicher, as executrix; Clinton Place, n s, 115.10 ft e of University Place, 21 years 825

WOODRUFF, Augustus P., to William H. Lock; 277 West Broadway, 11 7-12 years. 2,200–2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AUL, Leopold, to the guardians of the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion; 304 East 113th St, 3 years..... $6,000

BICKELHOUPT, George, and wife to Arthur M. Thom; w s of West End Av, 75x100, 10th St, 1 year..... 8,000

BYRNES, Patrick J., to Ephraim B. Levy; lots 564, 565, and 164 Map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 815

DALE, Anna T. and James T., to James H. Falconer, executor, &c.; 561-563 Walton Av, ½ year..... 2,382

DOLAN, Mary A., to Samuel A. Blatchford, trustee, &c.; 409 East 57th St, 3 years 7,000

DONEGAN, Daniel M., and wife to Josephine Wandell; 59 East 87th St, 3 years 13,000

DONEGAN, Daniel M., and wife to Kate Casey; same property, 1 year..... 1,400

FARRELL, Patrick, and wife to Georgie Maclay; n e corner of Cherry and James Sts, 3 years..... 3,000

FERNS, Robert J., to John Boland; n s of 44th St, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

FORNABOY, Frank, and Michael Lafata and wives to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank; n s of Gouverneur St, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 23d Ward, installments... 3,700

GARDNER, Jennie B., to Laura A. Delano; w s of West End Av, 82.2 ft n of 85th St, 5 years..... 10,000

GERMAN ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELIcan Lutheran Church to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 100 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 15,000

GOLDHAMMER, Leopold, and wife to Edwin F. Stern, referee; 400 West 153d St, demand 10,000

GORDON, George O., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 30th St, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 12,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, and Miles M. O'Brien, to Park & Tilford; s s of 18th St, 225 and 250 ft w of 7th Av, and n s of 17th St, 220.2 and 245.10 ft w of 7th Av, 9 months 55,000

HARPRET, Lawrence, to George P. Baisley and Thomas B. Watson; Lots 16 to 18, map of Cebrie Park, 1 year..... 1,300

HARTOG, Elizabeth A., to Laura A. Delano; e s of Lexington Av, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 5 years..... 15,000

HALLETT, Mary A., to Isabelle N. Leo; n s of 141st St, 243.6 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,500

HOBBS, Katharine B., to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut; s s of 136th St, 268.4 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 1,200

JESIALOWSKI, Edward and Mary A., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; west one-half of Lot 325, map of the village of Wakefield, 2 years..... 1,000

KANE, Kathryn M., to Edmund C. Wendt; 118 West 79th St, 3 years..... 19,000

KELLY, Edward H., and wife, to Charles A. Post and another, trustees, &c.; 127 Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KLEMME, Albert, and wife to Caroline Uhlig; 79 West 89th St, 1 year..... 5,000

LAFATA, Michael, and Frank Fornaboy and wives to Jacob Behlen; n s of Gouverneur, or 151st St, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years..... 2,300

LAMBRECHT, Louis H., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of Teasdale Place, 525 ft n of Trinity Av, demand 3,700

LEVY, Amelia, and husband to Edward E. Black; 1,889 Madison Av, 3 years.... 16,500

LYONS, Richard J., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lot 42, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 1,250

LYONS, Richard J., to Buzena T. Townes; part of Lot 42, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 1,250

LYONS, Richard J., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lot 42, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, (two mortgages,) 3 years.... 800

LYONS, Richard J., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lot 42, same map, 3 years..... 400

LYONS, Richard J., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lot 42, same map, 3 years..... 1,250

LYONS, Richard J., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lot 42, same map, 3 years..... 400

LYONS, Richard J., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lot 42, same map, 3 years..... 400

LYONS, Richard J., to Bazena T. Downes; part of Lot 42, same map, 3 years..... 1,250

McCARTHY, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 608 and 609, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 200

McGARRY, Frank, to Mary J. Bickford; Lots 12 and 13, Block B, map of Lester Park, 1 year..... 550

McNULTY, Catherine, and husband to Theodore Greentree; s s of 45th St, 200 ft e of 10th Av; Walton Av, s e corner of 183d St, demand..... 3,000

MINNEHAN, Patrick, to Henry E. Coe, trustee; s s of 157th St, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 15,000

NOONAN, Michael, to M. J. Boylan; s s of 33d St, 260 ft n of 1st Av, demand.. 5,000

PLATT, Grace J., to the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York; 303 West 76th St, 5 years..... 10,000

SALZMANN, Henry J., and wife to Martin D. Fink; lot 89, block B, amended map H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years. $2,500

STANTON, William H. Jr., to Robert C. Watson and others, trustees of William Watson; n w corner of 146th St and 7th Av, 3 years..... 35,000

STANTON, William H. Jr., to Henry M. Denton; n w corner of 146th St and 7th Av, 1 year and 9 months, (two mortgages)..... 17,725

STANTON, William H. Jr., to Nicholas Mehrhof; n w corner of 146th St and 7th Av, 2 months..... 18,000

STANTON, William H. Jr., to Hudson Plasterboard Company; w s of 7th Av, 26.11 ft n of 146th St, 9 months..... 1,000

SYLVESTER, Catharine J., to Annie Troman; Lot 209, map of the village of Wakefield, ½ year..... 400

THOMPSON, William, and wife to John Duer and another, executors, &c., of Nathan Hobart; n s of 150th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,000

THE GERMAN DUTCH REFORMED Church of the Village of Melrose to Harlem Savings Bank; lot 728, part of, on Map of Village of Melrose, south, 1 year. 11,000

WAGNER, Albert, and wife to Ludwig Baumann; e s of Park Av, 75 ft n of 60th St, notes..... 8,000

ZUBRINSKY, Abraham, to the East River Savings Institution, s s of East Broadway, 97.8 ft e of Catharine St, 5 years. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOYLAN, Michael J., to William Schillington $5,000

BLOODGOOD, Wilber A., and another, trustees, &c., to James A. Trowbridge.. 8,000

CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Elizabeth Wright.. 2,500

KENDALL, Charles S., to Franklin Lee. Jr., and others ..... consid.

KERTSCHER & CO. to Charles A. Platt.. nom.

LEVI, Joseph, to Mary Wintermeyer..... 500

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Sarah M. Knight 18,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Hudson River Bank 33,148

POUCHER, George W., executor of Margaret Kenholtz, to Charles Kenholtz..... 10,000

STARR, Henrietta, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, guardian, &c., of Henry H. Sands's estate, to the State Trust Company, (2 assignments) 14,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Isabella G. Francis..... nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William and Caroline A. Buhler, as trustees 5,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.... nom.

WEEKES, Henry De F., to Frederic D. Weekes ..... nom.

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 112 and 114 and 116; Rudolph Confield against Henry S. Wood, (action to determine rights, interests, &c.;) attorney, G. W. Weiffenbach.

2D AV, 567; Charles Braun against Pauline Herget and others, (partition;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

18TH ST, 411 East; Department of Buildings against Harris Sakolsky, (action to recover amount;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

22D ST, 159 West; Department of Buildings against Cecil V. Kieferdorf, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

89TH ST, 346 East; Lilly Pleasante against Hermann J. Wierich and others, (partition;) attorney, R. D. Whitney.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123.10x105.11x irregular; John Schubach against John Dahnke and others, owners; Henry Dahnke, individually and as executor, and another, contractors..... 1,700

LORING PLACE, n s, 136.1 ft e of University Av, 50x100; Lawrence Brothers against Josephing B. Corsa, owner; Charles J. Hughes, contractor..... 624

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 93 ft n of 151st St, 75x100; Metropolitan Street Railway Company against Mathisen & Ouri Shannon & Paris, owners and contractors.... 4,860

WHITE ST, 125; Hugh McMillian against Agnes R. Albinger, owner; Guarino & Maloney, contractors..... 17

5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 25x100; the R. and R. Electric Company against Emma C. Heeseman, owner; George Heeseman, contractor..... 7

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; the R. and R. Electric Company against Emma C. Heeseman, owner; George Heeseman, contractor..... 35

107TH ST, 50 West; August Hohenstein against Kemptner & Son, owners; Fred Younge, contractor..... 58

33D ST, 124 West; Hewitt & Robarge against J. B. McCoy & Co., owners; Hampson & Co. contractors..... 27

57TH ST, 333 East; Victor Boetsch against Joseph M. Bleyer, owner; C. J. H. Fahenwald, contractor..... 14

57TH ST, 449 East; Victor Boetsch against Joseph M. Bleyer, owner; C. J. H. Fahenwald, contractor..... 4

182D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Washington Av, 106x100; George E. McKenzie against Mary Hileman, owner; Harry Mitchell, contractor, (continued lien)..... 14,000

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 105x100; George E. McKenzie against Mary Hileman, owner; Harry Mitchell, contractor 80

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McIntyre with Julius E. Steiber, (eleven paymnets) 20,000

106TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer with Emily L. Felt, (nine payments)..... 24,000

Orders under Chapter 118, Laws of 1897.

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 132d St, 25x101.7; Theodore Wegener, on Jacob A. Zimmermann, to Fredenburg & Loundsbury, (two orders)..... $200

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Bertine Sakariasen, on Frederick A. Snow, to John Mallon..... 472

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 100 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Imperial Chemical Company vs. Jeantet. 2—Fahelberg vs. Klipstein. 3—Barr vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 4—Matter of Chu Ah Quar. 5—Massachusetts Benefit Life Association vs. Reed. 6—Anolin Chemical Company vs. Walbridge. 7—Moorn vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 8—Welsbach Light Company vs. American Gas Control Company.

Cases Noticed.—9—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 10—Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Wormser. 11—Van Alken vs. McPherson. 12—Spiro vs. National Accident Society. 13—Cuerro vs. William Wicke Company. 14—Rynear Company vs. Evans. 15—Shaw vs. Andrews.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—Sendacz vs. Scholen Lodge, No. 26, I. O. B. A. 12—Stokes vs. Selouver. 15—Berger vs. Simon.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—4—Rolston vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 11—Manaha vs. Royal Benefit Society. 13—Haas vs. Brown.

Appeals from District Courts.—15—Dillon vs. Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company. 21—Parera vs. Sandrowitz. 28—Aronson vs. Wertheim. 33—London vs. Kneiper. 37—Torney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Fraser vs. Rothschild. 2—Potter vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3—Jouffret vs. Loppin. 4—People, &c., vs. Livingston. 5—People, &c., vs. Blackstone. 6—Harris vs. Tamsen. 7—Cline vs. Levine. 8—Woolf vs. Sakariasen. 9—In re One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 10—In re Audubon Avenue. 11—Sloane vs. Tamsen. 12—Daly vs. Hode. 13—Seilig vs. Altman. 14—In re George Mathers & Sons. 15—Golde vs. Spear. 16—Enell vs. Waldron. 17—Ballard vs. Ballard. 18—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leonard. 19—Harrison vs. Harrison. 20—Brenen vs. Henderson. 21—Department of Buildings vs. Mittnacht. 22—Same vs. Sire. 23—Saune vs. St. Vincent's Hospital. 24—In re Lecomte. 25—Shannon vs. Shannon. 26—In re Louisville Silvering and Beveling Company. 27—Stursberg vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 28—Hawley vs. Skidmore. 29—People, &c., vs. Cotillo. 30—Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal. 31—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Stimmel. 32—Brewer vs. Press Publishing Company. 33—Murray vs. Jenkins. 34—Bohnenkamp vs. Wiemann. 35—In re Cheever Place. 36—In re East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. 37—Steinway vs. Rorke. 38—People, &c., vs. McKeon. 39—Wilson vs. Wheeler. 40—McMullen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 41—Stephens vs. Meriden Britannia Company. 42—Jayne vs. Ingram. 43—People, &c., vs. Scheider. 44—Andress vs. Broadnox. 45—Hoyt vs. Bates. 46—Blood vs. Barnard. 47—Henry Elias Brewing Company vs. Connaughton. 48—Matter of Associazion Fraterna Italiano. 49—Milton vs. Richardson. 50—Munzesheimer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 51—People, &c., vs. Quinn. 52—Toplitz vs. Garrigues. 53—Kertscher vs. Jacobs. 54—Muller vs. Reinhard. 55—Fisk vs. Bennett. 56—Leach vs. Thornburgh. 57—L. E. Waterman Company vs. Waterman. 58—Jonson Engineering Company vs. National Air Brake Company. 59—Matter of Gessner. 60—Solano vs. Bailey. 61—Durant vs. Moran. 62—Murray vs. Lumer. 63—Elias vs. Schweyer. 64—Jiminez vs. Ward. 65—Gussthal vs. the Mayor, &c. 66—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Erdman. 67—Hornberger vs. Stimel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., IV., V., IX., X., and XII.—Adjourned until the first Monday of October.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XI., for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—10761—Berliner vs. Scharlin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room 23, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calander to Parts III. and VI. for trial.

3257—Jenifer vs. Abrahams. 5730—Shreve vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5040—Brown vs. Wahlig. 10025—Klein vs. Long. 6782—Quidor vs. Heinicke. 115—Thebaud vs. Phoenix Insurance Company. 4005—Knapp vs. Pierce. 6240—Thornton vs. Lennon.

Highest number reached in regular call 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. and VIII. for trial.

2337—Stephens vs. Page. 4035—Weld vs. Gage. 4189—Grogan vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 3767—Brady vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5020—Kirkpatrick vs. same. 6550—McCann vs. Childs. 5359—Guenkel vs. Aschauer. 4188—Pye vs. Corn. 5501—Goodlett vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. —Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Abraham Ayres, William C. Carpenter, Christian Voege, Adolph A. A. Bade, Amelia David, Katherine A. Ten Eyck, William Johnson, Janette Loeb, Lucinda Overhule, Julias S. Howell.

At 2 P. M.—Isadore Danbresse, Eliza Schmidt, Jonas Stolla.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1298—John McArthur. 1293—Alexander Ralston. 1272—Julia Kiernan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Aaron Bowen. 2—Bernard Bennes. 3—Frederick Burns. 4—Edward H. Thomas. 5—Samuel Martin. 6—Marion Hynes. 7—Leonard Butler. 8—Llewellyn A. Scott. 9—Albert V. Snyder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Edward Furneau. 2—Louis Miller, Oscar Nephew. 3—James Murray. 4—Ali Omar, Ali Ben Khell, Sahalla Alli. 5—Nicholas Mariano. 6—John Miller. 7—Hugh Ward. 8—Edward B. Mullaney. 9—Edwin F. Stafford. 10—Morris Rosendorf. 11—Michael Ostrinsky. 12—Rosario Fertitto. 13—James Muratto. 14—Ernest Bostwick. 15—James Hunter. 16—David Offer. 17—Hugh Burton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Williams vs. Williams—Edward E. McCall, Purdy vs. Donihee—Gustave S. Drachman. Adams vs. Mason —George Landon. Knight vs. Moran—Wilber McBride. Schlosser vs. Schlosser—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Gallagher vs. Minturn—Robert Sturgis. Matter of Beckwith—Charles W. West.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Gilbert vs. Gille—Edward E. McCall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Anna P. Churchill vs. Patrick Hogan—William H. Ricketts. Vincent Pellarin vs. Christian C. Aeschimann—Robert Sturgis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

Mark Sikofsky, burglary third, grand larceny second; W. Harry Carter, felony, Section P., C. 95; Thomas McKeown, robbery first degree, assault second degree; Frank Smith, robbery first degree, assault second degree; Martin Kelly, robbery first degree, assault second degree; James Curran, robbery first degree, assault second degree; Joseph Joyce, robbery first degree, assault second, second offense; Joseph Carr, two, assault.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

Anton Schunk, grand larceny second degree; Dietrich Votta, assault, second degree; William Clark, grand larceny, second degree; Charles Wilson, assault, second degree; Michael Martin, assault, second degree.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

Wills of Susan A. Ridge, Julia Seebacher.

The accounting of Lucy H. Colman, Patrick Kenny, Matthew Donohue, Elbe H. Keugeler, Dorothy Stryker, Benjamin E. Hitchings, John B. Hutchinson, James Cropsey, Hiram G. Combes, Eliza Jane Cocks, John Gough, Frederick C. Plessner, Thomas I. Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Carlos Schmidt, Estele Ronan, Henry G. Pearsall.

Estate of Henry Niemitz, Patrick Kenny, Eliot McCormick.

Probate of heirship of Henry G. Wood.

Transfer tax of Ernest E. Erdmann, John E. Leonard, Margaret Tilden, Thomas O'Brien, John McGrath, Alexander Seabury, Annie A. Saxton, Cornelia Weekes, Nicholas Walsh, Edmund K. Willets, Ellen McMahon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BUDENTHAL & WALLNER.—Budenthal & Wallner, manufacturers of cloth caps at 11 East Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles D. Hil

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS.
Also information and rates of

APARTMENTS,
in Hotels below. Call or address (stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

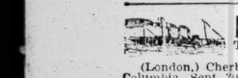
Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J. West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md. .. Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ..... The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col. .. New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ... The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng. ..... Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap. $3.50; ep. $1 up
London, Eng. ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ..... The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London. (Westminster).. St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ..... Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ..... The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .. Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do ..... Hotel Endicott, e. p., $2; a. p., $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble) .. Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (Chambers & W. B'way). Cosm'p'litan Htl, ep, 1up
do .. The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway. Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ..... The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.) .. Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng. ..... Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis, Mo. Lindell Hotel, ep, $1 up; ap. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y. ..... The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C. .. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser, Thrs. Sept 30, 4 PM | Latin, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Nov. 2, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Oct. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Sat., Oct. 23, 10 AM
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Werra, Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W'H., Oct. 9, 10 AM | Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM
Ems, Oct. 16, 10 AM

NOTICE.
The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER,
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 4 P. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW. 11, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers to Alexandria (Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM | Normannia, Oct. 25, 10 AM
Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM | Columbia, Oct. 7, 4 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Nov. 11, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Oct. 9, 4 P. M. | Prussia, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.
First cab. $80 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 29 | PARIS.....Oct. 20
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 3

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M. | Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon | Kensing'n, Oct. 20, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Oct. 9, 10 AM
Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania Oct. 2, 10 A.M | Campa'a, Oct. 16 8:30 AM
Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon | Umbria, Oct. 23, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM | Lucania, Oct. 30, 8:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.. Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Thursday, Sept. 30
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Oct. 2
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Oct. 5
CHEROKEE.....Thursday, Oct. 7
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55 (3.15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 9:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M. 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia from Whitehall St., week days, 5:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M. from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 5, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 3:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 9:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:10 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*3:55, 4:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:40, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto
*7:55, 8:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 356, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Port Jervis, Parlor Car. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
9.30 A. M.—EAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4.50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and Cincinnati, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. The late train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 233 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN N. M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:20 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; B10:46 A.M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEYS MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., 125 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily, CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 115, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., N. Y.; 330, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Plymouth and Rhode Island. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, (Old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00.

STREET RAILWAYS AT WAR

Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies Seek the Aid of the Courts.

BOTH AFTER MORE STREETS

Mayor and Aldermen Enjoined from Acting on the King's Bridge Franchise—Third Avenue Wants to Tear Up Amsterdam Avenue.

Mayor Strong and President John Jeroloman and members of the Board of Aldermen were yesterday served with a preliminary injunction restraining them from taking any further action in the granting of the King's Bridge street railway franchise. Final action was to have been taken yesterday, but instead the matter will be reviewed by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

For a number of years two great street railway corporations fought bitterly for this franchise. Two years ago it was granted to the Third Avenue Company, which agreed to pay 38½ per cent. of the gross receipts and a bonus of $250,000 to the city. Subsequently the grant was declared invalid by the Court of Appeals on technical grounds.

In the meantime, the Third Avenue Company had begun work and spent, they assert, a large sum of money. The route extends up St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and up King's Bridge Road to the city limits. It was to correct this technical fault in the former grant that the resolution under consideration was reported favorably by the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads on Sept. 21. Final consideration was fixed for yesterday afternoon.

Early in yesterday's session President Jeroloman announced the service of the injunction, and the Law Committee was instructed to confer with the Corporation Counsel with a view to being represented in court to-day.

"We are between the devil and the deep sea," said one Alderman. "If we grant the franchise, all sorts of harsh things will be said about us, and if we don't the Third Avenue Railway Company will recover heavy damages from the city for money expended under our permission."

Some were in favor of not recognizing the injunction, because it was an attempt of one branch of the Government to interfere with the other. Wiser counsels finally prevailed, however, and the matter was dropped.

Soon after this a resolution was reported favorably which grants the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right to lay a track across Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, to the freight house. After being assured that this was not another railroad "grab" the Aldermen passed the resolution.

There was another fight between the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Companies before Justice Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday. The Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Company, which is leased by the Third Avenue Company, asked for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Collis to grant a permit allowing them to tear up Amsterdam Avenue in order to change their motive power to electricity. The Ninth Avenue Company, controlled by the Metropolitan, has tracks in that avenue, and counsel argued that any further disturbance of the street would be dangerous. The Third Avenue lawyers alleged that there had been unfair discrimination. Justice Russell reserved decision.

BUBELI WAS A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Vittel Was Drowned and Her Skye Terrier Killed Himself for Grief.

Mrs. Magdalena Vittel was drowned on Sunday at Fort Hamilton. She had always been very fond of Bubeli, her pet Skye terrier. Bubeli reciprocated this feeling. The affection of Mrs. Vittel for Bubeli was great, and Bubeli adored her.

Mrs. Vittel and her husband, who is a wood carver, lived at 88 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. They came eight years ago from Aachen, in Germany, and have lived very happily. Mrs. Vittel was subject to periodical nervous attacks, in which she was rendered perfectly helpless.

On Sunday Mrs. Vittel went to Fort Hamilton, as she often did, to pick mussels when the tide was low. She took Bubeli along. She had brought her knitting, and when she got to the shore she sat down and knitted, waiting for low tide, while Bubeli frisked around.

When the tide was low enough, Mrs. Vittel and Bubeli went out together, leaving her basket of work, which was found on the shore next day. She had gone quite a distance when one of her attacks came on. Unable to control herself, she staggered and fell into the water. After a few ineffectual struggles, she lay still.

Little Bubeli ran around on the shore uttering piteous barks, and finally dashed into the water where his mistress lay. The tide began to come in, and soon the bodies of Bubeli and his mistress were floating out into the bay. Bubeli was a suicide.

Yesterday Mrs. Vittel's body was found floating in the water at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street. Bubeli's body floated in an hour later.

SHOTGUN FOR SERENADERS.

The Park Ridge Band Arranged to Surprise Mrs. Rich and Was Itself Astonished.

Members of the Park Ridge Brass Band who undertook to serenade the Manor House at Hillsdale yesterday morning without giving previous notice had a reception which surprised them and an escape over thoughts of which they are yet shivering.

The band was returning from a political meeting. As it approached the Manor House the leader suggested that it would be a good and pleasant idea to stop and serenade Mrs. Rich, wife of the proprietor. The band agreed, and filed silently into the yard.

There was some discussion over the tune to be played. Some members urged "Say, Mamie Reilly," as the latest musical production, while others favored "She Sleeps, My Lady Sleeps."

As was shown by subsequent developments, the selection of this last would have been inappropriate, because the lady in this case did not sleep. To the contrary, she was very wide awake, and as she heard the bass murmur from the yard her mind ran to burglars, and then to her chickens. She rose softly, got a double-barreled shotgun, and crept to the window. As she listened the slide trombone man blew softly into his instrument to clear it. Mrs. Rich was then sure she heard her poultry squawking, and cautiously pushed the blinds open.

The bass-drum man nudged the clarinet. "She's up already," he whispered. "Now watch her fly around and have something nice for us. I tell you, Mrs. Rich is the right kind of a woman. She—"

Here the bass-drum man stopped talking suddenly and dodged down behind the drum. In the dim light the barrels and muzzle of a gun of aggressive appearance could be discovered. The double click of two hammers was heard immediately.

"Now," sang Mrs. Rich's well-known voice, "you drop those chickens and get away quick before I fill you with buckshot."

"Please, Mrs. Rich—" implored the leader, edging away and trying to work the trombone between himself and peril.

"But I don't please," said Mrs. Rich. "I know you. You'd better please out of here. One, two—"

"Hold on, please, ma'am, hold on!" shrieked the band in chorus. "We ain't thieves. We're a serenade."

"You're a what?" asked Mrs. Rich, suspiciously.

"A serenade," said the bass drummer, tapping that instrument and evoking a deep boom

Then Mrs. Rich recognized the outfit and began to giggle. So did half a dozen other women who had been attracted to various windows by the discussion. And the band chose as its first selection, "Then You'll Remember Me," and played it with feeling.

DECLINE IN GLUCOSE STOCK.

The Market Affected by Rumors of Serious Trouble with the Dealers.

The Glucose Sugar Refining Company's stock, both common and preferred, declined yesterday, and the demand became perceptibly weaker on persistent rumors that the trust would encounter strenuous opposition from dealers.

On Monday a circular was distributed to the trade by E. L. Wemple, the company's agent, which was tantamount to a notification that hereafter only such buyers could obtain goods from the trust as would agree to handle its product to the exclusion of all others.

This action is viewed by the trade in general as a coercive measure, intended to bind them for a definite term to exclusive dealing with the trust without receiving a proper return for the patronage. Aside from that, jobbers in this city say, the Glucose Trust will not allow them a rebate until six months after date of purchase. Even the Sugar Trust, which is considered a far more formidable institution, pays rebates after three months.

No purchases of glucose have been made since the receipt of the circular. No decisive action has been taken by the dealers. They are holding off for the present, and will wait until some joint agreement can be reached as to the future method of dealing with the trust.

Glucose is handled most extensively by jobbers of bakers' supplies, manufacturers of candy, and brewers. A number of these dealers who were seen yesterday expressed the opinion that the trust's action is unreasonable.

A member of a prominent firm in the bakers' supplies line said: "I voice the sentiment of the entire trade when I say that we shall sign no agreement pledging ourselves to exclusive dealing until we have given it thorough consideration and it becomes absolutely compulsory for us to do so. Unfortunately, the concerns outside the trust cannot supply the demand, as their capacity is limited, but if there is no alternative left to us, it will not be difficult to convince capitalists that there is money in the business. A glucose factory can be equipped in four months."

Nearly every member of the trade asserted that the present high price of glucose would certainly result in competition. There are only two factories in the country outside the trust. They are the Charles Pope Company, with factories at Geneva and Venice, Ill., and the Natural Starch Company, at Glen Cove, L. I. The trust is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and capitalized at $40,000,000, with headquarters in Chicago.

The price of glucose at present is $1.85, while last Spring the price was 90 cents.

SCHOOL BUILDING CONTRACTS.

Additional Facilities to be Provided Before March 15, 1898.

The new school buildings and additions, contracts for the erection of which call for completion on or before March 15, 1898, are:

Public School No. 151, Ninety-first Street and First Avenue, 33 classrooms, Oct. 15, 1897; Public School No. 1, Henry, Oliver, and Catharine Streets, 48 classrooms, gymnasium, manual training, roof playground, Feb. 16, 1898; Public School No. 156, Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 21 classrooms, No. 1, 1897; Public School No. 63, Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 33 classrooms, gymnasium, manual training, Feb. 11, 1898; Public School, addition, Broome and Sheriff Streets, 12 classrooms, gymnasium, manual training, Nov. 15, 1897; Public School No. 13, addition, Essex and East Houston Streets, 21 classrooms, Dec. 31, 1897; Public School No. 94, addition, Sixty-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, 12 classrooms, gymnasium, manual training, Dec. 31, 1897; Public School No. 93, addition, Ninety-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, 12 classrooms, gymnasium, manual training, Dec. 31, 1897; Public School No. 2, additions, Henry Street, 3 classrooms, gymnasium, manual training, Jan. 20, 1898; Public School No. 99, addition Throgg's Neck, 4 classrooms, inside playground, Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1897; Public School No. 133, Fox and Simpson Streets, 8 classrooms, Dec. 2, 1897; Public School No. 97, addition, Westchester, 8 classrooms, Dec. 27, 1897.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY OPENS.

Enlarged Enrollment and Improved Curriculum—Addition to the Faculty.

Three departments of the University of the City of New York open their doors today for the reception of students and the resumption of studies for another year. The academic and engineering departments will begin work at University Heights, and the School of Pedagogy at Washington Square. The Medical School begins its term's work to-morrow at its headquarters, at East Twenty-sixth Street, and the Law School on Monday at Washington Square.

The college entrance examinations for freshmen will continued until to-morrow night. The enrollment in the graduate school will continue throughout October, and study in this department may begin at any time during the month. In all departments the university will have at least 1,300 students enrolled by the middle of the term, which is an increase over last year.

On Monday Dr. Ferdinand Schenck, pastor of the Collegiate Church, will deliver an address to the students on the "Witness of Archaeology and Modern Science to the Accuracy of the Bible." Dr. J. George Adami of the McGill University, Montreal, has accepted the lectureship of pathology in the Medical School. The curriculum of the university will be much improved during the term just opening.

DR. O'SULLIVAN'S CHARGES.

Grand Jury May Make a Presentment Against Tax Officials.

The Grand Jury heard more testimony yesterday relative to the charges against President Barker, Tax Commissioners Sutro and Wells, and the Deputy Tax Commissioners, against whom the Central Labor Union, through its counsel, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, seeks indictments for perjury in swearing to undervaluations of corporation property for the purposes of taxation.

Dr. O'Sullivan furnished a list of witnesses to the jury, including officers of the Equitable Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies. All except President McCall of the New York Life, who was examined on Monday, were in attendance yesterday.

Dr. O'Sullivan stated that the officers of the companies admitted that the figures submitted by him from the Insurance Department records were correct valuations.

A statement made by William C. Church, foreman of the jury, to Dr. O'Sullivan, in the hallway after the jury had adjourned for the day, seems to foreshadow that the best the Central Labor Union can hope for is a presentment, and that no indictments will be found.

"You legal gentlemen," said Foreman Church, "in the way you present your facts with your legal arguments, ought to remember that they do not always bear results."

R. S. Guernsey, an attorney, of 60 Cedar Street, also presented evidence to the jury bearing on alleged undervaluation by the Tax Commissioners.

Illness of Isaac Bell.

Isaac Bell is dangerously ill from pleuropneumonia in his apartments at the Knickerbocker, 247 Fifth Avenue. He was reported last evening to be very weak. Mr. Bell is 83 years old and is a native New Yorker, having been born in Greenwich Street. For a long period he was one of the most active and influential residents of this city. He is the oldest living member of the Union Club. Mr. Bell has been in feeble health for the last two or three years.

The Cough that "cuts like a knife," can be relieved at once, and soon cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Episcopal Church Building Fund.

The annual report of the American Church Building Fund Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was adopted at yesterday's meeting, shows that the commission made only one gift, that of $100 to an Alexandria (Ind.) church. Applications were received for $37,425 in loans. Of these, twelve, amounting to $24,425, were granted. The interest on $5,000, which was given as the "Gregory Memorial Fund," will be given to California churches. The year's receipts were about $28,000.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

So many children "*Toe In*" when they begin to walk, that we have had a shoe made on purpose to prevent it—gives the little foot just the correction needed—neat and dressy—sizes, 4 to 8—**$2.00.**

The "*Toe In Shoe*" is merely another illustration of the fact, that we are better prepared than any other house to supply all the usual and unusual things for children's wear—at low prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

WILL OF OGDEN GOELET

Except for Two Legacies, His Entire Estate Is Left to His Widow and Children.

NO PUBLIC BEQUEST IS MADE

No Charity to Benefit by It—How the Estate Is Divided Between the Widow and the Two Minor Children.

The will of Ogden Goelet, who died on his yacht at Cowes, England, on Aug. 27, was filed for probate yesterday. No public or charitable bequest of any kind is made, and the entire estate is left to the widow and two children, except that the testator gives to his sister-in-law, Lelia Belle Herbert, wife of Michael Henry Herbert, $50,000, and to Robert Alexander Roberts, son of the late Robert G. Roberts, $5,000.

Mary R. Goelet, the widow, in lieu of dower, receives a life interest in Box No. 1 in the Metropolitan Opera House, together with the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company's stock belonging thereto; all the testator's engravings, prints, books, pamphlets, household furniture, silver plate, china, paintings, tapestry, statuary, bric-à-brac, works of art, jewelry, watches, trinkets, horses, carriages, stable, farm and garden tools, &c.; an annuity of $150,000, payable quarterly; the residence at 608 Fifth Avenue, together with the vacant lot adjoining; the house at 4 West Forty-ninth Street, the stable at 7 East Fifty-second Street, the dwelling house and lands on the Cliffs and Webster Street, Newport; the lot on Lawrence and Le Roy Streets, Newport, and the income of a personal trust of $300,000, to be set apart in money or securities.

The principal of this sum is to go to Mrs. Goelet absolutely if she does not care to retain the Fifth Avenue residence, which in that case becomes part of the residuary estate.

Upon the death of Mrs. Goelet the opera box and Opera House stock go to the daughter, Mary W. Goelet, and the Newport property to the son, Robert Goelet second.

The testator leaves to the executors and trustees all of his interest in the Hotel Imperial, the San Carlo, the Gorham Building, the Judge Building, the properties at 895, 897, and 899 Broadway, 10 East Twentieth Street, and 9 East Nineteenth Street, Abbey's Theatre, and the Kemble Building, on Whitehall, Stone, and Bridge Streets. After paying the annuity of $150,000 to Mrs. Goelet, one-half of the remaining net income, and, after Mrs. Goelet's death, one-half of the whole net income is for the use of the son, Robert, during his lifetime. The other half is to be paid to the daughter, Mary Wilson Goelet.

In addition, the son Robert on attaining the age of twenty-five is to receive $500,000 out of the residuary estate, to be deducted from his share.

The will is dated Dec. 2, 1895, and appoints the testator's wife, Mary R. Goelet; his brother, Robert Goelet, and his son, Robert Goelet, on attaining his majority, and his friend, George G. De Witt, executors and trustees. In case the son dies before attaining his majority or before the estate is settled, the testator's nephew, Robert W. Goelet, is to act as executor in his place.

The will was witnessed by Thaddeus Firth, Jr., of 193 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn; Mortimer Bishop, 1,465 Lexington Avenue, and Theodore De Witt of 10 West Thirtieth Street. It appoints Mrs. Goelet guardian of the children, and, in the event of her death, Robert Goelet is to become their guardian. No security shall be required.

In the petition for probate Mrs. Goelet says the minor children are residents of Rhode Island. She places the estimated value of the real property in this State at more than $5,000,000 and of the personal property at more than $400,000.

SHOT HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

A Colored Man's Jealousy Causes a Tragedy in West Forty-eighth Street.

Edward Williams, nineteen years old, who lived with his wife, Virginia, twenty-two years old, at 314 West Forty-second Street, shot her to death last night in the street in front of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, at 235 West Forty-eighth Street.

The man fired two bullets into her head, one taking effect in her mouth and the other in the left temple. Death was instantaneous. The murderer, who was intoxicated, was arrested and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

The couple, who were colored, were married last June. Williams was employed as a bellboy in the Metropole, the Gerard, Barrett, and other hotels at various times, and his wife went out as a domestic servant.

They did not live happily together long after their marriage. The woman was of a very light complexion and somewhat attractive in appearance.

BROOKLYN'S ALLEGED SHORTAGE

The Experts Have Not Yet Reported—Register Powell's Statement.

Controller Fitch said yesterday he knew nothing about the report of a shortage of $1,500,000 in the financial accounts of Brooklyn. The experts appointed to make a report of the exact condition of Brooklyn's assets and liabilities had not yet reported, and until they did he could have nothing to say about the matter.

The experts have not yet begun an examination into the accounts of the Controller's office or those of the Register of the Arrears of Taxes, where the shortage is reported to have been found.

Register of Arrears Powell of Brooklyn gave out a statement yesterday in which he admits that there is a large amount due the city in uncollected personal taxes, but maintains that this is owing to a defect in the law, and cannot be termed a "shortage." He says the Department of Arrears does not owe the financial department of the city one dollar, and that since 1894 the books of the two departments have been in absolute harmony. The Register denounces as absolutely false the statement published by a New York paper that the Registers of Arrears have ignored the law, and that consequently there has been a great loss to the city; also the statement that certificates of indebtedness were issued. No Register of Brooklyn, he added, ever had authority to issue, or did issue, a tax certificate.

Controller Palmer said the story published was absurd.

Stern Bros

are now exhibiting the largest collection of

Ladies' Trimmed Millinery

they have ever shown

comprising the **Choicest Paris Models** and those from Their Own Workrooms

West 23d St.

APPEALS TO APPRAISERS

Several New York Tariff Cases Under Protest Before the Federal Board.

DATE OF EFFECT OF NEW LAW

An Admission by the Government—A Variety of Antiquities Claim Free Entry—Two Decisions by the General Appraisers.

In the matter of the protests before the Board of United States General Appraisers regarding the retroactive interpretation of the new tariff law, the Treasury Department has authorized its counsel in this city, W. R. Gibson, to admit as a fact that the Tariff act of 1897 was signed by the President at 4:06 P. M. on July 24. The protesting importers asked that the exact time of the signing of the new law be fixed, because their contention is that the act did not become operative until after it was actually signed.

The position of the Treasury Department is that testimony relating to the time of signature is irrelevant, because the act took effect at midnight of July 23, 1897, on the theory that the law takes no account of fractions of a day. It is claimed that the new tariff law, having been signed on July 24, took effect on that day for the whole day.

Ex-Judge Somerville, who presides over Board A of the General Appraisers, said yesterday that an early day would be fixed for the hearing of arguments on the question of the admission of evidence regarding the exact time of signature. With most of the "date of effect" protests this is the pivotal point.

Several protests against the assessment of import duties on antiquities and manufactures of stone and marble were heard by Board A yesterday, General Appraisers George C. Tichenor and Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., sitting with Chairman Somerville. The tariff law of 1894 required that "antiquities," in order to be admitted free of duty, must be shown to have been products of a period prior to 1700. In the absence of the necessary proof of age, the local Appraisers and Collectors treat articles of antiquity as dutiable merchandise.

Two decisions were handed down by the General Appraisers yesterday. Slazenger & Sons of New York imported on the steamship Paris in April, 1897, a quantity of tennis balls, upon which duty was assessed at 50 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 283 of the Tariff act of 1894. The importers claimed that the goods were only dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Section 352, as "manufactures of which india rubber is the component material of chief value," &c. These balls were composed of rubber and wool felt, and under the provision of the law providing for manufactures wholly or in part of wool the General Appraisers overruled the protest.

The decision of the Collector of this port was reversed in the case of Switzer & Schussel, who protested against an assessment of duties at 65 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem on certain umbrella sticks of wood with celluloid handles. The General Appraisers held that the merchandise in question was dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem.

MANY INDICTMENTS MISSING.

Gone from the General Sessions Clerk's Office and No Trace Can Be Found.

A large number of indictments found by the Grand Jury are missing from the records of the Court of General Sessions. The indictments were found in 1893 and 1894.

At that time, when an indictment was found, it was turned over to the District Attorney, who gave a receipt for it, and the work of the office was done with the original indictment. A very loose system of keeping these papers was employed. Any person could examine an indictment, and nothing was easier than to abstract a paper. Every six months, an account of stock was taken. If papers were missed nothing was said about it.

After Jan. 1, 1895, all this was changed by Recorder Goff. All indictments are now turned over to the Clerk of General Sessions, and certified copies are made for the District Attorney. Any person desiring to examine an indictment must give a receipt for it.

It would necessitate collusion of some person in the District Attorney's office where the certified copy is kept and some one in the office of the Clerk of the Court to do away with an indictment altogether.

When District Attorney Olcott took office he suspected the condition of affairs which he finds now to exist. He caused a thorough and systematic search of the records to be made. It was found that certain indictments were gone. In a few instances it has been proved that the indictments had been dismissed and not properly indorsed, but in a great majority of instances the documents are really missing.

The most important of these, the District Attorney said yesterday, is the indictment for manslaughter in the first degree against William Mannix, Joseph Gerrity, and James Curry. These indictments were undoubtedly stolen. The defendants are at large, but no witnesses can now be found, so the District Attorney says, and it will be absolutely impossible to reindict them.

The other missing indictments are mainly against lesser malefactors.

Wheat Market Without Support

The wheat market yesterday was weak, without support, and in the hands of the bears. There was but little export demand, the question of a September "corner" was disposed of as a product of the imagination, and bull and bear rumors were pretty evenly balanced. Foreign markets were dull, but firm. The course of dealings was: September, closed Monday, 97½c; opened and low, 96½c; high, 97½c; close, 96⅝c; December, closed Monday, 94¼c; opened, 94¼c; high, 94½c; low, 93¾c; close, 93¾c; May, closed Monday, 93¼c; opened and high, 93c; low, 91⅞c; close, 92c. Corn was dull. September closed at 32½c and December at 34⅝c, the net loss on each being ⅝c. Oats were weak. September closed at 23⅜c, a net loss of ⅝c, and December at 24¾c, a net loss of ¼c.

A Weak Market in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—Speculative futures in wheat were all weak to-day, chiefly through sympathy with the big break in the cash market. December closed at 1½ @1¾c decline. Corn, under heavy liquidation, touched the lowest point of the present decline, closing ⅝c lower. Oats declined ⅝c.

The old story of nothing better than covert cloths for Fall overcoats.

But the old story in new dress—new colorings, new weaves.

The overcoats are as short as the story.

$12 to $30 means long or short, light or dark.

There's no patent on felt, no patent on any of the several materials that go to make up a Derby.

$3 instead of $5—all the correct shapes.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Suits $15 to $30.

We clothe the boy and clothe him best.

Our Fall book tells how to dress; cost of it; pictures it—write for it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

EVIDENCE AS TO RENTAL VALUES.—A suit by Eugene O'Sullivan and others against the Manhattan Railway Company was one of the ordinary actions brought to restrain the operation of elevated railways, and incidental thereto to recover damages for impairment of rental values caused by the maintenance of defendant's structure in front of the plaintiffs' premises. The property is at the southeast corner of Pearl and Wall Streets. The First Appellate Division, in affirming judgment given for plaintiffs, where the main objection urged by defendant was that the award was excessive, held, by Justice Patterson, that as the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was confined strictly to showing, by persons competent to speak, the general course and current of values, the defendant was entitled to cross-examine such witnesses as to particular properties and their rental history. But it was not entitled to examine, subsequently, and as a part of its own case, its own witnesses in chief as to the rental history of specific properties situated in the same streets as to which it had already cross-examined the witnesses of the plaintiffs.

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BONA-FIDE CREDITOR SECURED TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHERS.—Frederick A. Sherwood, who confessedly held a valid claim against Thomas Bolton, knowing that his debtor was in embarrassed circumstances, and that his means of paying rested largely in the plant and property that he owned in the city of Rochester, with a view of obtaining satisfaction of his debt, acting according to usual business impulses in such cases, treated with Bolton, and finally reached an agreement that he would take one-half the plant and property offered in liquidation of the indebtedness, the debtor, who assigned the other half to his wife, Catharine Bolton, asserting that she was a just creditor to the extent of its value. In an action in the nature of a creditor's bill by the Commercial Bank and other judgment creditors of Bolton, to strike down the sale, a judgment dismissing their complaint as to Sherwood has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that such transfer to the creditor was valid as against other creditors of the common debtor, although the latter was not, in fact, indebted to his wife, and the transfer was void, as against his creditors, to the extent of the half transferred to her. The Court held that a debtor has a right to transfer his property to one creditor to the exclusion of his other creditors, provided the transfer is made in good faith and upon a reasonably adequate consideration in the amount of the debt thus paid; but the adequacy of the consideration is not material and will not protect the transfer where the intent of the transfer is to hinder, delay, and defraud the debtor's creditors. A transfer by a debtor to his wife will, it was held, be closely scrutinized, and the fact that she subsequently employed her husband as her agent in the business formerly transacted by him, is competent upon the question of fraud.

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CO-OPERATIVE TOWN INSURANCE.—A policy of insurance covering a trotting stallion was issued in Niagara County by the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, a co-operative concern authorized to do business only in Orleans and Niagara Counties. In the application for the insurance the stallion was not stated to be in any building or any particular place, nor restricted by the policy from temporary or permanent removal by its owner from Niagara County, and to the knowledge of the company's agent, when the policy was issued, was expected to be trained subsequently in the City of Buffalo for racing. The horse was destroyed a few weeks subsequently by fire in Buffalo. A judgment in favor of Charles I. Eddy, in a suit upon the policy for the value of the horse, has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the policy did not in terms constitute a violation by the company of the provisions of Section 12 of Chapter 573 of the Laws of 1886, forbidding the issue of a policy on "property out of the limits of the territory," nor was it an infraction of Section 278 of Chapter 38 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Chapter 907 of the Laws of 1896, forbidding such a company to transact business beyond the territorial limits mentioned in its certificate of incorporation.

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CO-SERVANTS IN A COMMON EMPLOYMENT.—Patrick Cunningham, a teamster in the general employment of John W. Gee, in Syracuse, was directed by Gee to perform such work as might be required of him by the Syracuse Improvement Company, by whose foreman he was specifically instructed as to the manner in which he was to load stone upon his wagon from a boat. While so doing he was struck by a stone and injured, through the negligence of a servant of the company engaged in the work of loading the stones upon the wagon. In an action brought by Cunningham against the company to recover for the injury thus received, the Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, holding, by Justice Adams, that the company was the master of the teamster and also of the servant through whose negligence he was injured, they being co-servants in the same common employment, and that, therefore, the action could not be maintained.

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VESTED REMAINDERS.—Thompson Hersee, after bequeathing and devising all his residuary estate to his wife for life, provided, "from and after her decease, my will is that all of my said property be disposed of according to the statutes of the State of New York governing the descent of real property and a distribution of estates." Upon submission of a controversy in an action by Annette C. Hersee and Carrie H. Colt against Louis W. Simpson, on an agreed statement of facts in relation to the title and ownership of certain lands in the City of Buffalo, judgment was ordered for the plaintiffs by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that all persons who were heirs at law of the testator at the time of his death took vested remainders in his real estate, the enjoyment of which, only, was postponed until the termination of the life estate of the widow.

Innovations at Delmonico's.

Much interest was taken in the clubs yesterday in the story that Delmonico's new establishment, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, will provide music during the dinner and luncheon hours in the restaurant, and that smoking will also be permitted in the same room. Music and smoking will be a decided innovation at Delmonico's.

Ladies' Underwear.

Cambric Drawers, (Umbrella shape, trimmed with embroidery),

50 cts.

Cambric Gowns, (Empire designs),

75 cts.

Cambric Gowns, (In different designs, trimmed with lace or embroidery),

98c. & $1.25..

Cambric Skirts, (Umbrella shape, trimmed with embroidery),

98c. & $1.25.

Cambric Skirts, (Trimmed with torchon lace),

$1.95.

Eider-down Bath Robes, (Bound with satin ribbon and tied with silk girdle),

$5.85.

Silk Skirts, In black and changeable taffeta or fancy check,

$5.85.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL

Col. Robert A. Ammon and Lawyers William A. Sweetser and William Woods Arrested.

SAM KELLAR THE ACCUSER

Detectives Saw Marked Bills Passed—Lawyers Say They Were Merely Settling Claims on Old Bucket-Shop Transactions.

Col. Robert A. Ammon of Grymes's Hill, S. I., former President of the Mining Exchange; Lawyer William A. Sweetser of 40 Exchange Place, and Lawyer William Woods of 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, were arrested late on Monday by Central Office detectives, charged with blackmail.

The arrest was made at the residence of Samuel Kellar, former manager of the E. S. Dean Company, discretionary pool operators, who failed last Spring, and whose offices, at 35 Broadway, were closed by the police on April 4.

According to Detective Chief McClusky, the evidence of blackmail was found in Sweetser's possession, and the detectives saw the money passed.

After the closing of the Dean offices, Kellar was arrested on a civil order, and later discharged. Ammon and Sweetser were his lawyers. After Kellar's discharge, the lawyers took Woods into partnership and, Kellar declares, began writing letters to him declaring they held certain documents the production of which would send Kellar to jail. Detective McClusky says in these letters the lawyers offered to destroy these documents for $30,000.

Kellar sought legal advice, and then consulted the detectives. It was decided that Kellar should write a letter, in which he should accede to the demands of the lawyers. Accordingly, a letter was sent to Woods and an appointment made to meet at Kellar's house on Monday night, Chief of Detectives McClusky handed Kellar ten marked one-hundred-dollar bills. Three detectives were concealed in an adjoining room.

The detectives say they heard the lawyers make a verbal demand for $10,000. Kellar finally forced the lawyers to compromise on $9,300. They agreed to accept $1,000 in cash and the balance in monthly installments. Kellar handed over the money. Then the lawyers left the house. The detectives arrested them on the sidewalk. Woods had the marked bills in his pocket. The men were taken direct to Police Headquarters, where they were later released on $1,000 bail each.

In the Centre Street Court, yesterday afternoon, Kellar told the story of his partnership with Ammon and of the various troubles that led to their parting. Ammon had lost money in the business and had since persecuted him in an attempt to compel him (Kellar) to repay his losses. "He had," said Kellar, "promised to cease his persecutions if I would pay him." Later, he said, the lawyers appeared in the scheme and made further threats. His examination was adjourned until this afternoon, in order that certain letters might be produced.

Lawyer Sweetser claimed that the arrest was an outrage. He and his friends, he explained, were simply engaged in settling a lawsuit out of court. Col. Ammon held by assignment claims against Kellar amounting to $8,300. A compromise had been agreed upon, and the $1,000 paid by Kellar to Lawyer Woods was to apply to this indebtedness. They offered to give a receipt for the money, but Kellar refused to accept it.

NEW DEVICE FOR WARSHIPS.

It Is Known as the "Torpedo Director," and Will Be Attached to United States Vessels.

Another new device to add to the efficiency of torpedo warfare has been attached to the torpedo outfits now on the ships and torpedo boats in the United States Navy. The new apparatus is known as the torpedo director. It contains besides an electrical attachment for discharging the torpedoes from the tube a pair of vertical sights. These sights are so arranged that when in use they will not only keep a vessel under close surveillance, but will tell at what speed the vessel is going. They are made of brass and are attached to a large brass disk or circle.

This disk is graduated into degrees and placed on the centre of the torpedo tube. At each of the degree marks on the circle an apparatus is fitted, by which an electric wire can be attached from a battery in the ship's hull. This wire is also attached to the end of an electric primer, which, when the current is put on, will start the torpedo on its deadly mission. The other wire is grounded on the torpedo tube, and then connected to the disk on a post, which is insulated. This is done so that the current will be kept disconnected until needed.

The sights and disk are operated by a small gear in the hands of the man in charge of the tube. It can also be arranged so that the officer in the conning tower can operate and discharge the torpedoes at any given point he desires without leaving his station.

The new device has been used both while the vessel on which it was placed was steaming and when it was at anchor. It worked most successfully. In conjunction with the Obry gear the torpedo director will eclipse anything in possession of foreign navies.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c
SUCCESS ENORMOUS.
CLEO DE MeRODE
FAUST BALLET.
PAOLA DEL MONTE
And Other Foreign Stars.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

5TH AV. E'y & 28th St. Ev. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30
Positively last week of
A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR
Mr. Richard Mansfield,
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 4TH, IN
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.

WALLACK'S LAST NIGHTS. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
Mr. Herbert Kelcey, Miss Effie Shannon
Presenting Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Comedy,
"A COAT OF MANY COLORS."
Oct. 4—MR. WILLARD in THE PHYSICIAN.
Seat sale begins to-morrow (Thursday.)

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL."
16th week. Fresher than ever.
Every Evening at 8:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, Catherine Lewis, &c.

PROCTOR'S High-class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. J. K. Emmet, Wood & Shepard, Lamonts; others. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St. and 3d Av. Family Music Hall. 25c., 50c.
JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Olio. Aft. 1:30. Eve. 7:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
Flower Show, 50,000 Dahlias. Chainless '98 WHEELS. "Special concerts, Old Guard Band world-famous cornet and euphonium soloists."
ADMISSION ENTIRE EXHIBITION, 25c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN
"Another great Lyceum success."
CHANGE ALLEY.....CHANGE ALLEY
The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
MAUDE ADAMS. THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights, 8:15.
Mts. Wed. and Sat. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Direct from Lyric Theatre, London.
Wilson Barrett's drama,

BROADWAY Corner 41st Street
FRANCIS WILSON—HALF A KING.
Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Reg. Prices, $1.50, $1, 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS NATURE
NEW BALLETS, MARCHES, & SPECIALTIES.
MATS TO-DAY & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St.
Eve., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK ROLAND REED THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.
Oct. 4, "What Happened to Jones."

Knickerbocker Evgs. at 8:15. S